BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1855.....NO. 41.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do	6 do.....do.....do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do. do	6 do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do do	12 do.....do.....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL.
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, $3 to 5 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, 2 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of evry description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
THE BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal" office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1855.
Henry Best, Jr. *vs.* John K. Taylor; Original Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal—a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington—for six successive weeks, notifying the said John K. Taylor to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of August next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.
Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
May 25, 1855. Pr. adv'g $5 38-6w.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1855.
ORDERED, That hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.
Witnesses and others interested will be in attendance on the above day. Teste, KENNETH McLEOD, Clerk.
April 27, 1855 34-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber wishes to obtain five or six Apprentices to aid him in the Machinist and Architectural business.—Any person or persons desirous to engage in the above business, would do well to apply early, as he has great experience in the business, and will give scientific and practical instructions. For further information address D. B. JOHNSON,
April 6.—31-4m Harrells' Store, N. H. Co., N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1855.
THOS. J. JONES *vs.* DANIEL MAXWELL. } ATTACHMENT.
In this case it is ordered by the Court that public advertisement, for six weeks, be made for the said Daniel Maxwell to personally be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to replevy the property levied on by virtue of said Attachment, to wit:—"On all the standing timber trees of the dimensions of thirteen inches square, thirty feet from the stump, on four hundred acres, (more or less,) of land in Bladen County, it being a part of a certain tract of land containing one thousand acres, and laying in both Bladen and Columbus Counties, the fee simple of which belongs to Neill Buie, of Bladen County, and also on the rights of the said Daniel Maxwell to cut and carry away the said timber from that part of the said land which lies in Bladen County, for and during the term of the said Maxwell's lease thereon, which expires January 1st, 1859; and likewise on the said Daniel Maxwell's lease, right and interest in and on the aforesaid land and timber trees."
And to plead to, answer and demur to the said Attachment, or final judgment will be rendered against him for the full amount of Plaintiff's claims, and the property levied on sold to pay the same.
Witness F. F. Cumming, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of May, A. D., 1855.
F. F. CUMMING, C. C. C.
Elizabethtown, N. C., May 12, 1855—37-6t. Pr. adv. $7½

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at
April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.
Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Barèges, DeLanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambries and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.
HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Brunswick Co., May 18, 1855.
BENJAMIN LUDLUM *vs.* M. HOLDEN. } Attachment levied on land and personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and State aforesaid, that the defendant in the above action is not now an inhabitant of this State—the said defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before me within thirty days from the day hereof, then and there to plead answer or replevy; otherwise judgment will be granted according to law.
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, J. P.

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., his boy JACK. He is 27 years old, about 5 ft. 8 in. high; weighs about 150 lbs: is quick spoken; was raised by Mr. Fred. Barfield, of Sampson County, and recently purchased in Wilmington, of Mr. L. C. King. Said boy will probably make his way to the place he was raised, as he has a wife in the vicinity. The above reward will be paid to any one to lodge him in Wilmington Jail, or at my residence near Moore's Creek Bridge.
May 18, 1855.—37-tf A. J. MOTT.

LAND FOR SALE, FOR CASH.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 346 of good TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Bladen county, one mile from South River, and two miles from a good Still. The land has on it 17,000 boxes, one year old, and round pines for 4,000 more. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also offer for sale, on a credit of six months, one team of fine MULES, four years old, well broke; wagon, harness, &c. W. A. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, May 31, 1855.—39-8t

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracabo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, wishing to move South, offers for sale the lands on which he now resides. They are situated south of the Grove Swamp, and lying immediately west and adjoining the town of Kenansville, and contain about 650 acres. The lands are of a light oak and hickory character, and well adapted to the production of corn. The improvements are good.
Immediately on the premises is a fine Classical School in successful operation; also, on the same, is a Female Seminary in process of erection.
An indulgence of six and twelve months will be given.
Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. N. W. HERRING.
Duplin County, June 8th. 40-4t

TO FARMERS AND PRODUCERS OF TURPENTINE AND TAR.
THE subscriber would respectfully offer his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar as a Broker in that line; the Chamber of Commerce having decided that the maker of those articles must either sell them himself, or employ an agent to sell for him, the purchaser paying the brokerage, say one per cent. per barrel. Having a knowledge of business generally, and being personally acquainted with most of the Farmers and makers of those articles, he flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage in this line. I will also attend to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Lumber, Timber, or any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to my care. I can be found at my place of business, on north side of Market street, 3d door from the corner of Market Dock. My reference is the public generally, in town and country. A. B. McCALEB.
June 8th.—40.

REMOVAL.
JOHN HALL, BROKER,
HAS removed his office to Hall's Building, North Water street, up stairs, where he will be happy to see Turpentine and Tar makers who sell their produce in this market—and all other persons who may be disposed to use his services.
June 1, 1855.—[39-3t—230-3t

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 138, of the Ancient Order of York Masons, located at Long Creek, will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1855.
An address will be delivered by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.
Brethren of other lodges, and the public at large, are hereby respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.
May 25, 1855.—48-td M. C. COLLINS, Sec'y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half: every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WILSON INSTITUTE.
MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.
TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:
The same as in the Male.
EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.
The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.
Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,
May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.
THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber, for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June next.
The Springs are located in Carroll County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles South of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.
The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined, and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c., &c.
An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.
ANALYSIS.
Carbonate of Soda 4¼; Carbonate of Magnesia 3; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1¾; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gases.
The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure. B. F. FRYE.
June 8, 1855.—[40-4t

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
Agent for the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, &c.
ALL business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention, and the very best market prices obtained.
☞ Office near the Railroad.
May 25, 1855. 38-3m.

HOW A THIRSTY MAN GOT TWO GLASSES AND A MUG OF ALE.—"Will you give me a glass of ale, please?" asked a rather seedy-ish looking person with an old but well brushed coat and a most too shiny hat. It was produced by the bar-tender, creaming over the edge of the tumbler. "Thank ye," said the recipient as he placed it to his lips. Having finished it at a swallow, he smacked his lips, and said: "That is very fine ale—very. Whose is it?" "It is Harman's ale." "Ah, Harman's, eh? Well give us another glass of it." It was done, and holding it up to the light and looking through it, the connoisseur said: "'Pon my word, it is superb ale—superb!—clear as Madeira. I must have some more of that. Give me a mug of it." The mug was furnished; but before putting it to his lips the imbiber said, "Whose ale did you say this was?" "Harman's," repeated the bar-tender. The mug was exhausted, and also the vocabulary of praise; and it only remained for the appreciative gentleman to say, as he wiped his mouth and went toward the door: "Harman's ale, is it? I know Harman very well—I shall see him soon, and will settle with him for two glasses and a mug of his incomparable brew! Good mawning."—*Knickerbocker Magazine for June.*

A Dream.

Good old Giles Corey, a rhymer of "other days," who had a prophetic glimpse of our own times, related to his incredulous spouse a very long dream, from which we take the following:

"I saw a man pull all his teeth,
It took him but a minute;
He oped his mouth and put them back—
I thought the deuce was in it!

"A limping man had lost his leg,
A wooden one had he;
To tell which leg the man had lost,
Was quite too much for me.

"I saw a man cut off a limb,
The surgeon's knife all gory,
But yet the patient felt no pain—"
"'Tis false!" sayde Goodey Corey.

"'Twas in my dream I saw it, dame,
I saw him take ye stitches,
And then I knew I'd fell among
A race of real witches.

"I met a man who'd lost an eye,
And chose to have another—
He bought one at ye nearest shop,
Just like its living brother.

"I had a raging tooth to draw,
(To you 'twill seem a fable,)
I went to sleep—and then awake,
And found it on ye table.

"I looked upon this wizard race
With still increasing wonder;
They drew ye lightning from ye skies,
And bottled up ye thunder.

"They carried news by lightning teams,
Made portraits with ye sun,
Used cotton for their gunpowder,
To charge the sperting gun.

"A magic substance they have found,
And some ingenious lubber
Makes everything (save consciences)
Of patent India Rubber.

"To light their homes with flaming air
The elements they torture;
And hope to get—by taking Paine's—
Their candle-light from water.

"I told them that to see the world
I had a strong desire—
They took me off in vapory cloud
And chariot of fire!

"Full forty miles an hour they go,
By power of nought but steam;
And ships with wheels go swift." "'Tis false!"
Sayde Goodey with a scream.

"Quoth Giles: "Remember, my good wyfe,
'Tis

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

☞ The editor got home Monday afternoon, considerably fatigued from night travel and slightly behind the times in way of news, of which, after all, the seat and centre in North Carolina is in Wilmington. In one part of his experience he differs from most folks. He don't feel the slightest disposition to complain of hotels and stopping-houses, having found plenty to eat, a good chance to sleep, and clever, obliging hosts. People traveling are a captious race, and would fare much better if they tried to make friends instead of enemies of landlords and landladies, especially the latter. Some experience enables us to say that the rural portions of North Carolina are improving rapidly in every respect. With regard to our road, there will be difficulties to encounter, and more serious ones than we had imagined. A great portion of the route is close to South Carolina, and has always looked to Charleston; to do away with this state of things will necessarily take time. Internal improvement subscriptions are new things, and it is hard to rouse them up, but we do not despair.—We think that if the Company were organized, and a competent directory were on hand to take subscriptions, to be worked out, much might be done where none can be got in money.

[From the Daily Journal, 13th inst.]

Yesterday afternoon Warren Winslow, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress, in this District, addressed his fellow-citizens of New Hanover County at the Court House. The audience was a very large and intelligent one, the building being crowded to an unpleasant degree. Taking it for granted that the principles of the Democratic party are too well-known to require re-statement at this late day, and that the only contest now is between that party and the new secret order, Mr. Winslow proceeded to a dissection of that order, similar in its secresy and dangerous tendencies to the Jacobin Clubs of Paris. Showed that, however excusable, or even justifiable, such things might be under the jealous eye of a tyrant, they were beneath the dignity of American freemen, and that no man fully deserved that name who either feared or was unwilling to act openly in the face of day. He then proceeded to characterize its sectarian bigotry and proscription, in language fully in accordance with the eloquent remarks made in the Constitutional Convention of 1835, by *Hon. Kenneth Rayner*, the present High Priest of Know-Nothingism in North Carolina. Mr. Rayner then declared that he came to that Convention mainly with a view of having the last remnant of religious intolerance stricken from the Constitution of the State. It had been said that the Roman Catholics of this country owed temporal allegiance to the Pope, and, therefore, could not be true and loyal citizens of the United States. By whom was this said?—by whom was all this newborn zeal for "Protestant civilization" exhibited?—who had, all of a sudden, become such zealous missionaries of Protestantism? Why disappointed office-hunters, cross-road and pot-house politicians. And has it come to this, that Protestant faith and Protestant civilization is forced to call in such agencies to sustain it? No, a thousand times, no. Truth will vindicate itself, and its progress can only be retarded by a resort to persecution against its opponents. He would balance the rampant assertions of these new cross-road politicians in regard to Catholic allegiance to the Pope by pointing to our own Gaston, to the gallant Lafayette, and the noble Carroll of Carrollton, all Catholics, and all indignantly repelling such an idea. It was for the people to judge between Wm. Gaston and David Reid, Senator Wilson and Charles Carroll, Ned Buntline and Gilbert Lafayette. Were he a Catholic, as he is a Protestant, he could desire nothing more to promote the growth of Catholicism than the opportunity which the Know Nothings afford the members of that denomination to raise the cry of persecution. And on the supposition that the Roman Catholic denomination were crushed, who could pretend to say that, crushing once commenced, the thing would stop there? Who would feel safe? What other denomination might not next be submitted to the inquisitorial process? It is time to pause.

Mr. Winslow next spoke of the demoralizing tendencies of the order—of its interference in the business and social affairs of life—of the constant espoinage which it kept up. He read the K. N. obligation to obey the majority of the council in matters political *and social*, and stated that so far was this carried in his county, that even drays at the landing must be "Know Nothing drays" or they couldn't get a load. Without wishing at all to influence the vote of his opponent Col. Reid, but merely by way of illustration, he would mention a fact which exhibited the unfairness to which the discipline of the order allowed or perhaps required its members to resort. While the last Legislature was in session, it was believed that the interests of the people called for the creation of one or more judicial circuits in addition to those already in existence. He, (Mr. Winslow) with other personal friends of Col. Reid's, having confidence in the legal ability of that gentleman, used all their influence to promote him to the high office of Judge, in case such an office had been created. While doing so they found that suspicions were entertained of Mr. Reid's position, he being accused of being a Know Nothing, and that they themselves were subjected to the same suspicion, weakening their influence with their party and placing them in a false attitude. Under these circumstances the Commoner of Duplin wrote to Mr. Reid stating the position of things. Mr. Reid replied, pledging his word and honor that he was not a Know Nothing, and upon this his friends indignantly denied his being one, and yet he, Mr. Winslow, could prove that Mr. Reid had joined the order as early as October last, perhaps calling it by some other name but meaning exactly the same thing.

Mr. Winslow turned to the total abolition character of the order at the North, where alone it has won any laurels worth counting. Held up its doings in every Northern State. Spoke of the case of Anthony Burns, a Fugitive Slave, who was remanded by Judge Loring of Boston to his Southern master, and forced, on account of Massachusetts fanaticism, to be carried down to the vessel under the bayonets of the Irish military companies. And the first move of Gov. Gardner, elected by the K. N.'s, was to vote for the expulsion of Judge Loring from a Law-professorship at Harvard University, and the next was to disband the military companies composed in whole or in part of naturalized citizens, as unworthy to bear arms in defence of their country. And it was to an unconditional union, under all circumstances, with such people as Gardner and Wilson that the boasted third degree would attempt to *swear* the freemen of the South. It was with such men that the South was asked to ally herself for the purpose of hounding down the men who had then, as always, stood up for the constitutional rights of the South.

The Herald of this place had been anxious to know whether Mr. Winslow had not been a whig, and voted for General Harrison in 1840. He had *not* voted for General Harrison in 1840. He had voted for Mr. Van Buren. Unless John C. Calhoun had been a whig, he had not, for his position had been the same as Mr. Calhoun's. In 1836 he voted for a Democrat, although not for the regular nominee, from whose position he dissented, in common with Mr. Calhoun and many other of the most ardent friends of the South and of the Democratic party. He had never been a whig and had never voted any but a Democratic ticket for political offices.

The allusions of the speaker to the battle-fields of the Revolution, whereon the blood of the native and the foreign citizen flowed in one red stream for the liberties of the country, were highly felicitous. He showed that Washington, far from being, as represented, favorable to any such dogmas as those put forward by the new order, was decidedly opposed to them.

The turf had hardly closed over the graves of Clay and Webster, the violets of Spring had not yet disappeared—but yet ere this has happened, that once great party which their strong right arms and mighty intellects had upheld, has turned its back upon them and their teachings, and now professes to "Know Nothing."

In speaking of the Jacobin clubs of Paris—of the course of Northern Know-Nothings, etc., Mr. Winslow wished it distinctly understood that he did not charge that the Know-Nothing secret order *had* run into the excesses that produced the Reign of Terror, or that any of its members had joined it with the view of bringing about such a state of things; but history had shown the tendency of such things, and no one, unless wilfully blind would refuse to be warned by its teachings. He did not charge that Southern Know-Nothings could or would go the lengths of their fanatical allies at the North, but he sincerely believed that in various ways they had been drawn into bad company, in which they could not remain and continue faithful to the rights of the South and the interests of the country. To those who had gone into such a thing either through deception or misapprehension, he would say—Come out of it, act with us and put a finish upon fanaticism and sectionalism. To those disappointed office-hunters who had joined for interested motives, he had nothing to say. Let them go.

We have not pretended to give anything like a report of Mr. Winslow's remarks, or even to have caught all the points made, or to be able to state them in the order in which he presented them. Much has necessarily been omitted, much has been rendered feebly, but none we trust misrepresented. Without notes, in a crowded room, it would be perfectly impossible to retain all the points of an address of nearly two hours in length, with sufficient accuracy to condense them with any approach to justice into the limits of a newspaper editorial.

We have never seen a set of men better pleased than our Democratic friends. Their candidate more than met their expectations, high as these had been, and after the able and eloquent address of yesterday afternoon, the contest was felt to be virtually decided. "Sam" is rather under the weather we think.

In our yesterday's editorial notice of Mr. Winslow's speech, made in the Court House on Tuesday last, we find that we have omitted reference to the opening remarks of that gentleman, in regard to the improvement at the mouth of our river. As a citizen of Fayetteville, he is deeply, nay vitally interested in this question. To his town, as to Wilmington, the Cape Fear River is the outlet. The improvement that benefits one must benefit the other. The closing up or obstruction of the port that would injure one must necessarily injure the other. But he would not now occupy their time in making pledges or professions. Should he be so far honored by the confidence and support of the people of this district as to be placed in the position of their representative in Congress, he hoped to evince by acts, rather than words, his feelings in regard to this matter. The reason of our non-allusion to this matter yesterday was our unavoidable absence for a few minutes at the opening of the address. A friend, who heard it all, called our attention this morning to the omission.

At one part of Mr. Winslow's address, when he stated that the report of his having been a Whig in 1840 was erroneous—that he had not voted for General Harrison, but for Mr Van Buren, the applause and excitement was immense. The old Democratic spirit was alive. The Democratic heart turned back to the days when, although defeated, we were united as one man, ere dissension or distrust had crept into our ranks. It turned also to those later days when we went on from one success to another, as we always will do in the end if we only pull together.

The Wilmington Herald of yesterday, in commenting upon Mr. Winslow's speech, says it "did not understand him as denying the allegation that he had once been a Whig—he admitted that he had acted with them." It appears to us that the Herald did not understand Mr. Winslow correctly. Mr. Winslow said that unless John C. Calhoun could be classed as a Whig he could not—that unless it could be said that Mr. Calhoun had acted with the Whigs, the charge against him of having so acted must fall to the ground. He had voted for every regular Presidential candidate of the Democratic party since he had been entitled to a vote, with one exception, in 1836, when he, in common with Mr. Calhoun and many of the strongest States Rights Democrats of the South, voted for Judge White, also a States Rights Democrat. When, subsequently, Mr. Van Buren abandoned his pet bank scheme and went openly for a constitutional Treasury, he received the cordial support of those Southern Democrats who had voted for Mr. White.

As for the matter between "Tolly" and the speaker, we, at least, let that rest. As speaker of the Senate and ex-officio Governor, the usual courtesy of public life attaches the handle of "Hon." to Mr. Winslow's proper name, as does immemorial custom the title of Esqr. to magistrates or members of the bar. We thought at the time, that the exception taken by the Herald to the affix of Esqr. to Mr. Winslow's name at the head of our columns was frivolous and demagogueical, and therefore took no sort of notice of it one way or the other, and now only allude to it incidentally.—*Ib. 14th inst.*

RAILROAD MEETING.—The last of the series of Railroad Meetings called around town was held at the market-house last evening. Among the speakers we had the pleasure of listening to Gen. Harllee, of Marion District, S. C., and R. E. Troy, Esq., of Robeson County. Gen. Harllee was called out unexpectedly, but, as usual, made a speech replete with sense and eloquence. As a speaker, especially a Railroad speaker, General Harllee has, we think, no superior, and few equals in either of the Carolinas. His remarks made a deep impression. Mr. Troy, also called out without preparation, made a good and sensible address, in which he showed that to the people along the line of the proposed Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, the construction of Railroads was a new thing, a matter concerning which they knew nothing, and that therefore they looked on coldly and held back until they could see the action of the people of Wilmington, who were supposed to know all about the subject. A unanimous, or nearly unanimous vote by the people of Wilmington, in favor of subscription by the town, would show the estimation in which the project is held among those who best understand the affair, or are supposed best to understand it, and would exert a highly beneficial influence along the line.

The mere private peregrinations of any individual, even supposing such individual to belong to that mysterious fraternity who speak in the plural number and say "we," can be of no interest to anybody but himself; we do not therefore propose to inflict upon our readers any prolix account of a mere prosaic business trip, taken by the editor through a portion of the State not much different in its natural or other features from that around them every day. It is true, that in going from Warsaw to Fayetteville over a week ago, we entered into a sort of rivalship with Leander of old, who swam the Hellespont, while our vehicle and horses swam a portion of Big Swamp, two of the passengers walking the foot log, and a third, with the driver, going the voyage, all which was romantic in the extreme, considering that the said foot log was some six inches wide, and perched up pretty high above the water, through which the hack came tumbling along, the horses swimming and snorting, the driver whipping and ripping—the inside passenger fussing, and we fear, cussing, etc., etc.,—but it all came right after a while. The Stage, as usual was unaccommodating, and a passenger therein unnecessarily and unpleasantly officious, but the present contract expires with the 30th., and as nobody will regret it, we let it pass. The foot log is half a mile long.

Fayetteville shows considerable evidence of improvement, but like every other place seems to feel the hard times—they have built a new Female College, which appears to be quite an extensive and substantial building. The Fayetteville Hotel is really very well kept, by our young friends the Messrs. Roberts. It is really a capital house. The Dobbin House and the Shemwell House are also said to be well kept. Leaving Fayetteville the morning of this day week, we did not hear Messrs. Winslow and Reid who spoke that day. The impression seemed to be that "Sam" was out of spirits.

We regretted to find so much backwardness, not to say apathy on the subject of the Railroad. Anson County has not yet subscribed one cent. The books have not the scratch of a pen. We saw a gentleman from Union who gave a report of the backwardness of the people in that county, almost if not quite up to that exhibited in Anson. Little or nothing has yet been done in Mecklenburg, Richmond has gone some twenty-six thousand, and we presume something has been done in Robeson, but upon the whole the Counties East of Charlotte move very slowly or not at all, and yet we remember how anxious they were for this project last Summer at the Charlotte Convention, and last Winter in the Legislature.—Roads can't be built for nothing, and Wilmington can't do everything. She can and will do her share—her full share, but those mutually interested must and will, we trust, do theirs—unless they do, it would be folly for us to sacrifice ourselves. Let us go in liberally on condition that we are met somewhere about half-way or nearly so.

The South Carolina interest holds up to the people the project brought forward by Gen. Barringer in the last Legislaure, namely, that of a Railroad from Cheraw to Concord in Cabarrus county, being a direct extension of the North East Road into western North Carolina, and running through Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus and a small portion of Union. This road, the people are led to believe, Charleston will build for them if they stand off from our Road. Upon others farther East, the old Metropolitan project is urged. These facts we know, and while we don't blame the people of Cheraw for endeavoring to avert destruction from themselves, we feel it our duty to make known the existence of such a state of things for the information of our citizens, as also to state our opinion that the obtainment of a charter for any of these S. C. schemes is a very remote contingency.

It may be that our Western brethren are in fact awaiting the action of Wilmington, and will eventually become stirred up with a will. It is more than probable that considerable subscriptions may be obtained if it be arranged so that the stock or a great portion of it can be worked out. The fact is that there is little stimulus or incentive to rivalry or emulation between Charlotte and Lumberton. If the road be built at all, it must go through Rockingham, Wadesboro' and Monroe to Charlotte, as indeed it must through Lumberton. There are no competing routes to stir up the friends of each to exertion. There is actually nothing dependent upon local subscription. If the road be built at all, any portion of the indicated route may hold back and not take a cent and yet fare equally well with the most liberal portion or portions. Let Wilmington, or say New Hanover and Bladen do so much — get up enough somehow to guarantee the road all through them, provided the other counties each do as much—making some condition which will distinctly draw the rule of "work or no road." We hope the people will give the necessary authority to the extent required, and that the Commissioners will exercise it somewhat as indicated. Nay, hard as times are, we look for individual subscriptions after the town has gone the extent of the authority she will grant.

There are one or two other things that we think should be mentioned in this connection. It strikes us that were the company organized, stock might be obtained upon the guarantee that the subscribers would be allowed to work it out. There appears to be more labor than money. Again, the people in Richmond, Anson, etc., seem to incline to the Whiteville route, as they have a fear that if the start is made at Wilmington, it will cost so much to get it to Lumberton that it will be a long time before it gets up their way, so that they may be called for to pay the money without having a chance to pay in work. These things are worthy of consideration, and we so offer them, although we, for our part, are still favorable to the N. C. guage and the direct route. Still, it is a question to be decided upon in view of all the facts, and these are some of the facts.

The crops throughout the State, at least where we have been, promise more than an average. Wheat is better than it has been for three or four years; corn is doing very well after the rains; oats are very low, and not heavy in the ear. What the cotton will be remains to be seen. Its maturity is too far off to enable any calculations to be made.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded that Hon. Burton Craige will be re-elected to Congress from the Seventh District by a largely increased majority. We have not a doubt of it. "Sam" is not in good health in that region at all. Clingman's election is regarded as certain in the Eighth District. Some years since we knew Col. S. N. Stowe, the candidate brought out by the K. N. Convention in opposition to Mr. Craige for Congress, and thought him a very clever, good man, and really are sorry that some disappointments or sorenesses against his own party—the Democratic—should have brought him to this. Mr. Stowe, we presume, will not meet Mr. Craige upon the stump, as indeed he could not if he tried, being comparatively no speaker, nor do we think it probable that any body in the district will. Messrs. Rayner and Miller may be despatched west to *carry* that section as they did *Virginia*. Indeed, "Sam" seems to have lost all *prestige*, if he ever had any in the west.

Finally, we mean to state a remarkable fact, but none the less true. Travel as we would, "Hard Times" got ahead of us. "Sam" may talk about his ubiquity, but compared with "Hard Times" he is quite a local character.

☞ We have lately received several complaints relative to the non receipt of our weekly paper. The Taylor's Bridge package we learn fails to arrive at that office frequently; we also learn that the Hallsville package failed in getting to that office last week. We assure our subscribers that we mail the Weekly Journal every Thursday afternoon, and that is all we can do.

We dislike very much to have to allude to matters of this kind, and we hope hereafter our packages will be a little more carefully attended to by the Postmasters on the route.

Postponed.

We are requested by the Commissioners of Wilmington, to state that the Election relative to a $200,000 subscription to the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad on the part of the town, has been postponed until the 18th of July next. The reasons for postponement will be made known at the meeting to-night at the Market House.

The Railroad meeting at the Court House last night was very fully attended, and a deep feeling of interest manifested. Although the room was exceedingly hot, the crowd remained until a late hour. There is another meeting to be held this evening at the Market House. We have endeavored to study the pros and cons and to know the objections as well as the recommendations to a Town supscription, and upon a review of the whole, will vote for it. Others we trust will take the same pains to make up their opinion and vote precisely as their judgment may direct, totally uninfluenced by passion or electioneering appeals. See proceedings.

The proceedings of the Agricultural meeting will also be found in our columns.

The Philadelphia Pow Wow.

Considerable attention is directed to the National K. N. Council, now in session in Philadelphia, as its proceedings may exert some considerable influence upon the fortunes of the order, now in rather a declining state. It would seem that there must be some leaky members in the council, or great liars among the newspaper correspondents, as those attached to the New York papers give what purport to be reports, as freely as though the sessions were open. It would seem that the South insists upon a platform which shall not be abolition, and that the North insist upon one that shall be; that a tolerable platform has been reported by the committee on resolutions, or the majority thereof, and another intolerable to the South by the minority—the majority numbering 17, and the minority 14. Every Northern State, with the exception of New York, goes for the minority report, and that State goes for a sort of half-and-between sort of thing. There is every prospect of a row.

The Know Nothing National Convention.

his body, it is already known, assembled in Philadelphia on last Monday. Considerable wrangling seems to have existed, at least so report says, in the meeting between the Northern and Southern wings of the Order. Whether their proceedings were in secret or not we are not prepared to say, as we were prevented last week from keeping up with the times on account of being confined to our bed with fever. However, it matters but little one way or the other, since the New York Tribune has published what purports to be an account of their proceedings up to the 7th inst. It appears that considerable opposition was made by the Southern members to the admission of the Massachusetts delegates—amongst them we notice the name of Gov. Gardner. The Southerners were finally snode under, and Massachusetts admitted. The *Catholic* delegates from the State of Louisiana, on the other hand, were *refused* admission, as will appear from the following extract:

"In the place of the Louisiana delegation excluded are admitted the partial representation (two men only) of another State Council, which abides by the Protestant test and excludes all Catholics with religious faithfulness. All of the Pennsylvania delegation, save Gov. Johnson, voted with the ultra South to override the Protestant test and admit the original Louisiana delegates. At one time the Council seemed to be nearly evenly divided on this question, and the Catholic delegation was near an admission, but a strong speech from Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, against them, carried the issue."

It will be remembered that the Southern K. N. organs have been boasting over the adoption of the third degree plank by the New York State Know Nothing Convention, recently assembled at Syracuse, as being all that was asked by the South. These same organs will now see where they stand—perhaps to their satisfaction. Nevertheless, we will venture a button that it will prove a matter of no consideration with nine-tenths of them what the platform is—they—the Southern K. N. organs—will swallow it, abolitionism and all. But they will not be so apt to see the Southern *people* following in their trail.

☞ The Boston Post says that the Democratic triumph in New Haven is glorious. Alfred Blackman, the democratic candidate for mayor, had 1571 votes, and is elected by 106 majority on one of the largest votes ever thrown. The whig candidate had but 200, and the 1265 rest were thrown for the temperance k. n. candidate. The 2d, 3d and 5th wards were carried by our friends, who have everything in the city except one alderman and two whig and two k. n. councilmen in the first ward. The secret, black and midnight party is completely prostrate. All honor to the democrats of New Haven, who, in the language of the Register, have "driven the bigots of know-nothingism back to their caverns with a lash of scorpions."

☞ At an election, a few days since, in Buffalo, N. Y., J. G. Masten, Democrat, was chosen Judge of the Superior Court by 2,500 majority over his know-nothing competitor. There is evidently a new order of things taking place amongst the people of the Northern States. The American people will never suffer themselves to be *oath-ridden* for any length of time. The days of the dark-lantern cabal are about run out.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention of the Second District, assembled in Newberne on Thursday last, and unanimously nominated Col. Thos. Ruffin, as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress. Col. Ruffin represented the district in the last Congress, and will be re-elected, as his course deserves the full confidence of his political friends.

☞ We learn from an extract of a letter, published in the Charleston Courier of the 11th inst., dated Knoxville, Tenn,. the 6th, that the crops in that section, excepting oats and hay, are very abundant.—Wheat is very promising indeed, and will be gathered in two or three weeks. The crop will be two or three times larger than ever before.

Arrival of the Steamer Illinois.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on the 8th inst. Her news has been anticipated by the Northern Light. The Illinois brings $495,000 in gold. Considerable rain has fallen on the Isthmus, without, however, doing any damage of moment to the Railroad. The steamer Golden Age had been got off in good condition, and would soon be ready to resume her station in the San Francisco line of steamers.

☞ The Liquor Prohibition Law has been defeated in Illinois.

☞ June term of New Hanover Court of Pleas is in session here this week, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., in the chair. The civil docket is unusually large, as we learn upwards of 230 cases have been entered since last term.

☞ We have received, from the printers we presume, a "Catalogue of the Goldsboro' Female College." President, Rev. James H. Brent, A B.; President of the Board of Stockholders, Wm. K. Lane, Esq.; Secretary, W. S. G. Andrews; Executive Committee, Wm. K. Lane, Wm. T. Dortch, Waitman Thompson, M. D. Crayton, M. D., Richard Washington, W. S. G. Andrews: Raleigh—A. M. Gorman, Printer, 1855.

The Institution is located in a pleasant and healthy village, under excellent superintendance and appears to be highly and deservedly popular and prosperous. May it long continue so.

For the Journal.

☞ The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. meeting, held at the Court House last night, was organised by calling James Cassidy, Esq., to the Chair.

The resolution offered by O. G. Parsley, Esq., at the last meeting, was, on motion of John A. Parker, Esq., amended to read as follows:

Resolved, By the citizens of Wilmington, that in voting subscription on the 14th inst., it is not our intention to instruct, but simply to authorise a subscription of $200,000—leaving to the good judgment of the Commissioners of the town, the free discretion to make such subscription if thereby the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to terminate East of the Cape Fear river, may be secured.

After a very animated discussion, participated in by a number of gentlemen present, the resolution as amended, was unanimously adopted.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the Market House, on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock. D McRAE, Sec.

June 12, 1855.

For the Journal.

The New Hanover and Brunswick Agricultural Society held its regular meeting at the Court-house last night. T. D. Meares, esq., President, in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to take into consideration the propriety of holding a Fair this fall, and to solicit subscriptions for that purpose, reported that it would require $2,500, of which $750 had already been subscribed, and that they had no doubt the necessary amount could be secured. They asked for further time, which was granted.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned to give place for the W. & C. Railroad meeting advertised for same time and place.

June 13th. D. McRAE, Sec.

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11, 1855.

HON. W. WINSLOW:—The undersigned citizens of Bladen, New Hanover, and Sampson counties request that you address your fellow-citizens at Beatty's Bridge, on Friday, 22d inst.

Please inform us whether it will suit your convenience to comply with this request.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. JAMES,
CHARLES HENRY,
COLIN SHAW,
R. J. FENNELL,
D. P. BEATTY,
WM. S. DEVANE,
C. H. STEVENS,
P. MURPHY.

WILMINGTON, June 11, 1855.

MESSRS. C. HENRY AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen*:—It will afford me great pleasure to address the people of Bladen, New Hanover, and Sampson, at the time you mention, at Beatty's Bridge; and, without an accident prevents, I shall avail myself of your kind invitation.

Very Respectfully,

WARREN WINSLOW.

Inauguration of the Governor of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—Governor Metcalf was inaugurated to-day. His message recommends as little legislation as possible, the encouragement of agriculture in the State as a preventive of western emigration, guarded action regarding corporate privileges, changes in regard to the public schools, and the establishment of a State reform school.

The Governor also denounces the liquor traffic as a public nuisance, and recommends the prohibitory law with limited discrimination. The message is elaborate on the subject of foreign-born influence, religion and politics, and is strongly Native American. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Nebraska act are emphatically denounced as a violation of faith, and a great wrong upon the North. The message is strong on slavery and the liquor traffic, and against foreign-born citizens holding office without a residence of twenty-one years.

The New Orleans Postoffice Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The trial of Mr. Kendall, the late Postmaster in this city, has been postponed until November. The Grand Jury have ignored the indictment against Messrs. D. P. Blair and George Whitman, special mail agents, for opening letters in the Postoffice, contrary to the laws of the United States.

Additional from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—We learn from Corpus Christi that intelligence had been received there of an outbreak having occurred at Tampico, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna's with orders to arrest and shoot some of the leading citizens of Monterey and Tampico. He was forced to surrender, but his life was spared. The whole country is in arms. The Governor of Nueva Leon has fled.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Board of Health have rescinded the resolution passed some days since declaring the cholera epidemic here.

The American Party Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—In the American Convention this morning the debates were uninteresting till about noon, when the committee on the platform were called upon for a report. The Chairman made a partial report which gave rise to a debate so exciting that the session was protracted beyond the usual dinner hour. No decision on a single issue of the platform as reported was arrived at. It is understood that there is no regular session this evening, but the evening is devoted to caucussing.

SPANISH WAR VESSEL CHASING.—The New Orleans Picayune learns from Captain Young, of the ship Otseonthe, which arrived there on the 4th, from Liverpool, that on the 21st of May, in lat. 20 15 N., lon. 75 30 W., in the old Bahama Channel, he saw a war steamer having in tow a brig, chasing and apparently speaking several vessels ahead. At noon the Otseonthe bore down on her, when she proved to be a Spanish war steamer with an eighteen gun brig in tow, and appeared at quarters. She asked where the Otseonthe was from, and where bound, and then hauled off to the northward in chase of a brig and schooner. At 4 P. M., the weather being calm, the steamer, with her consort, hauled in towards shore and anchored.

PATRIOTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.—Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eight were born in foreign countries, viz: Burton Guinett, Robert Morris, England; James Smith, George Taylor, Mathew Thornton, Ireland; John Witherspoon, James Wilson, Scotland; Francis Lewis, Wales. Of the major generals, eleven were foreigners: Lafayette, France; Barons DeKalb and Steuben, Germany; William R. Davis, William Moultrie, England; Wm. Croghan, John James, Richard Montgomery, Ireland; Kosciusko, Poland; Charles Lee, Wales; Arthur St. Clair, Scotland. Of the brigadier generals employed on the American side in the revolution, three were foreigners: Horatio Gates, England; Count Pulaski, Poland; Hugh Mercer, Scotland. James Christie, a captain in the army, was born in Scotland. Of the navy, Paul Jones was born in Scotland, and John Barry in Ireland. Albert Gallatin was born in Switzerland, and Alexander Hamilton in the West Indies.

Such is the *foreign* catalogue of American patriots. Is it not a proud one?—*Albany Argus.*

A battalion of four companies of the 2d regiment of infantry, numbering about 350 rank and file, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock, (colonel of the regiment,) left Carlisle, (Pa.,) barracks on the 2nd instant for Fort Pierre, 800 miles above Fort Leavenworth, and in the heart of the Sioux country.

State of Trade in England—The Crops—The Weather, &c.

Under date of May 22, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes:

"The state of trade throughout the country shows no material alteration. It is sound in every part, although inactive. In the iron districts there have been some additional failures of speculative firms, but resulting from a long course of mismanagement, they are merely such as must have happened under any circumstances. Indeed, the actual tendency of prices in the iron market is rather upward, and there is no want of general confidence. In the woollen districts also, there is a favorable appearance and a fair amount of employment.

"At the last date the three per cent. consols were quoted 89¾. They have since steadily improved to 91, at which they have closed this evening with a firm appearance.

"In the Liverpool cotton market there is undiminished excitement, and the week has opened with a further advance of ⅛d. to ¼. per lb.

"The wheat market shows a slight tendency to reaction, a further advance of 1s. to 2s. which occurred three days back, having subsequently been lost. The agricultural reports are not unsatisfactory, although a great want of rain is complained of in every district where the soil is light. The weather continues hard and cold; and, with one or two exceptions of a few days, the temperature ever since the commencement of the year has been very far below the average. On the whole, it appears to have been one of the coldest seasons known."

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Amazon arrived about two o'clock yesterday from Pittsburg, and after discharging some freight, went over the falls, bound for St. Joseph, Mo. The Amazon had on board about 550 Mormon emigrants, in charge of Elders Barlow and Stevenson going to Salt Lake.—We went on board. The majority of them were on the lower deck, and feeling some anxiety, walked in that direction. A Mormon guard had however been placed at the entrance, who refused us permission to go back. We did not ask the cause, but it was doubtless to prevent the woman from seeing a handsome man.

The deck was crowded with men, women and children, of all sizes and ages—the juveniles having by far the preponderance in numbers. There seemed to be about six children to each woman and three or four women to each man. We saw but three or four old females. The men looked very sullen and cross, the women appeared rather in low spirits and discontented, and the children kept up a continual bawling. They were all healthy looking and clean. Nearly every woman carried a child in her arms, and another by her side, that was barely able to walk. The boat had to lighten, and the majority came on shore and walked to Portland. They were principally English and Welsh, and some few Scotch and French.

There are 750 more at Pittsburg waiting for transportation, and we see from the New York papers that the ship Wm. Stetson has just arrived there with 293 more. Other ship loads are said to be due. There is a "Perpetual Emigration Fund" to pay the passage of poor Mormons to this country, and "Emigrant Agents" are stationed at various points in Europe, Asia and Africa to facilitate the transit of the Latter Day Saints to the Great Salt Lake. This season the Liverpool agency has sent off over 3,000 of which the above 1,100 were at the expense of the fund.

HOARDING UP MONEY.—Some day last week there was received at the bank of Albany, $245, in five and ten dollar notes, issued by that bank between the years 1814 and 1839. These bills were signed by Garret W. Van Schaack and John Van Zandt. After the year 1830 none of the above named bills from that plate were re-issued by the bank, and this fact being known to those now in the bank, an inquiry was instituted as to where they came from, and from whom they were received. It appears that they were in the possession of an old Dutch farmer, residing in the southern part of the county, who obtained them on some day prior to 1830, and from that time up to within a short period has retained them in his own possession. For a period of at least twenty-five years this money has been hoarded up by its owner. Had he placed it out upon interest, even upon bond and mortgage, and made a proper distribution of the interest money, instead of giving his son $245 he could have given him nearly treble that amount.—*Albany Atlas.*

OUR SILVER COINAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says:

The Treasury is now burthened with the custody of over five millions of dollars in small silver change, from half dollars to three cent pieces. Two or three years ago there was a universal complaint of the scarcity of small coins, either American or foreign. Mr. Hunter's coinage bill was passed slightly reducing the actual value of our silver coin and providing for its more rapid manufacture. The expected results have followed. The wants of circulation have been fully supplied; but another less desirable consequence has ensued, to wit: this small change has become a drug. People will not take it, and the law makes it a legal tender in sums of not over five dollars. Though the inconvenience of an inadequate supply of small change was a serious one, prudent financiers expressed doubts of the soundness of the remedy adopted at the time it was proposed. Orders have been issued to suspend the coinage of quarters and halves, and the operations of the mint are much reduced.

SHALL I PRAY TO CHANCE?—An English lady who had forsaken her God and her Bible for the gloom and darkness of infidelity, was crossing the Atlantic, and asked a pious sailor one morning how long they should be out.

"In fourteen days, if it is God's will, we shall be in Liverpool," answered the sailor.

"If it is God's will," said the lady, "what a senseless expression; don't you know that all comes by chance?"

In a few days a terrible storm arose, and the lady stood clinging to the side of the cabin door in an agony of terror, when the sailor passed her.

"What do you think," said she; "will the storm soon be over?"

"It seems likely to last for some time, madame."

"Oh!" she cried, "pray that we may not be lost."

His only and calm reply was, "Shall I pray to chance?"

RUSSIAN LOSSES.—Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Peers last week that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war, including all the battles on the Danube with the Turks, had been 247,000 men. A new report was presented to Emperor Alexander in April, fixing the total loss of the army to March 31, at 250,000. In this report especial stress was laid on the effect of the marches, and some disastrous incidents were particularized. It was stated that an entire company had perished under the snows between Odessa and Perekop, and another between St. Petersburg and the south. An entire battery had been lost in the same manner, with the men and horses. The guns were found after the thaw, and are again used.

A NOBLE SON.—The Fairmount Virginian states that a youth, only 16 years of age, son of Mr. T. J. Clagett, of Fairmount, Marion county, Virginia, lost his life, on Friday of last week, while attempting to save the life of his father, who was placed in a perilous situation by losing control of a boat while crossing Valley river. The son, knowing that his father could not swim, and being himself an excellent swimmer, plunged into the stream, which was much swollen from the recent rains, for the purpose of saving his parent; but his father reached the shore in the boat, while his noble and affectionate son sunk only to rise a corpse.

HISS ABOUT AGAIN.—Joseph Hiss, the expelled member of the Massachusetts Legislature, delivered a lecture in Boston, on Wednesday evening, in which he undertook to set forth the misdeeds of his late fellow members, and to eulogise his own character.—His assertions consisted of common-place generalities, a denunciation of Maine law reformers, a glorification of the American party, and an apostrophe to the American flag, all in the presence of a small audience, including six *ladies*.

A marriage took place at Washington on Monday afternoon in St. Matthew's Catholic Church, the parties to which were Mr. G. DE BOILLEAU, Secretary to the French Legation, and Miss SUSAN, youngest daughter of Col. THOMAS HART BENTON, of Missouri. A splendid entertainment was given the bridal party at the residence of Col. J. C. FREMONT.

☞ The America sailed from Boston on the 7th.—She took out 200 passengers for Liverpool, and $1,013,154 in specie.

CORRECTION.—In the communication of the Hon. John Kerr, published in this paper of the 4th inst., near the close, *Charles the First* was erroneously mentioned for *Charles the Second.—Observer.*

Jack's Countersign.

Saturday used to be a happy night to poor Jack. Then it was that, as the end of the week brought him nearer to the port of his destination, he looked forward with pleasure to the time when he should be released for a while from the hardships of another voyage, and anticipated the fun of a frolic ashore.—On such occasions the steward regularly came forward with a bottle of rum, and the compliments of the captain, when the little half gill cup would be handed around, and as each man tossed off his grog, preceded by some quaint and original sentiment, a hearty laugh would follow—such a laugh as only sailors can give. Then came the anecdote and the yarn, while others employed themselves in their watch on deck, in scrubbing out a pair of trousers for the coming Sabbath—for sailors always dress up at sea of a Sunday, provided the weather will permit. It was on a Saturday night, then it was expected that the ship would make the land during the next week, and the crew had been speculating on what "high old times" they would have when they got ashore, that Sam spun the following yarn:

"Did any of you, messmates, ever know old Jack Ringbolt?" asked Sam.

"I've heard of him," replied one of the sailors.

"Well," continued Sam, "he was a cham of mine the first voyage I ever went to sea, and he used to be the life of the whole ship. There was not a port in the world, I believe, he had not been to, and if any sailors ever knew 'the ropes' it was Jack Ringbolt, for there wasn't anything but he was up to. He said he came home once in one of our frigates—it was a long time ago—after a three years' cruise, in which he had served as captain of the fore-top.—The frigate arrived at Philadelphia, and he was paid off there. In those days there were no railroads, and so Jack, after having a regular spree, concluded to take the steamboat and stage-coach to New York, and go to Boston to see his friends. On leaving his landlord he called for his bill, and told him that he wanted to pay double, for fear that when he came back he might have no money."

"'But I might forget you,' said the landlord.

"'Oh, no you won't,' said Jack, holding up a stick in his hand; 'you see this stick,' and he took up his tarpaulin, and put it on, at the same time giving it a whirl, and winking at the landlord; 'well, when I come back you shall know me by this sign.'

So off Jack went, and on the boat, and in the stage coaches, taverns, &c., he travelled along, he did the same thing, paying double for everything and giving the countersign of recognition, telling them that he expected to return shortly, and would prefer standing a double shot, as he might not have anything left in the locker when he wanted to come back. Jack arrived at Boston under a full press of sail, with all colors set, and after spending some time with his friends—the result he had anticipated having taken place, for he was completely cleaned out—he thought he would return. So he up stick and made a straight wake for the Delaware.

As the stage stopped at a farm house in New Jersey, a Jew, who was a fellow-passenger, had observed that Jack never paid for anything as he went along, but merely gave a whirl of his hat on his stick, and a wink to the coachman or landlord, who immediately recognizing old Jack, sung out 'all right.' The Jew was taken all aback at this, and thinking he had some mermaid's charm about his hat or stick, was dying to find out the mystery. At last the Jew could stand it no longer, and itching with curiosity, he opened his guns upon Jack to find out his secret.

"'How is it, Jack,' asked he, 'that you don't pay for anything on the road?'

"'What do you want to know for?' said Jack, eyeing the Jew as one of the land sharks that fleece us on shore.

"'Why,' said the Jew, seeing that he was not going to get anything out of Jack easily, 'why, I'd give something to know.'

"'Well,' said Jack, with a wink at the balance of the passengers, whose attention had been attracted to the conversation, 'd—n me if I care; here, do you see this hat?' and Jack put his tarpaulin on his stick and gave it a twirl. 'That's a ticket you can travel all the world over with it.'

The coach soon stopped at a tavern to change horses and give the passengers a chance to dine. The Jew watched Jack to see if his hat really had the magical effect which he was becoming a believer in. Jack called for liquor on entering the tavern, which he tossed off, and after smacking his lips, perceiving that the barkeeper recognized his colors, said nothing. After dinner the driver blew his horn, and the passengers hurried to get into the stage.

"'Stop! stop! you sailor man, you havn't paid!' said the landlord.

"'Avast there a bit, old Blowhard,' said Jack, taking off his hat and giving it a turn on his stick, at the same time winking at the landlord, who responded 'all right,' to the utter astonishment of the Jew.

On re-entering the stage, the Jew asked him what he would take for his hat and stick. 'Why,' said Jack, 'I wouldn't part with them. I got this hat and stick at Shanghai, from a Chinese Princess, who gave them to me for saving her child, who fell out of a boat, from a shark, and she told me that I never should want for anything as long as I kept them, and bless her beautiful top-lights if it hasn't proved true.'

They were near the end of their journey, when the Jew, who having seen such strong and unmistakable evidence of the magic of Jack's hat and stick, determined to purchase it at any rate. 'What would you take for your hat and stick?' asked the Jew again. 'Oh, more than you can give. Why, blast your old clothes,' said Jack, 'you have n't got money enough to buy them.' 'You don't know that,' said the Jew, pulling out a well-filled pocket-book, and showing its contents to Jack. 'Come,' said the Jew, holding up the money temptingly, 'what do you say, what price do you ask?' 'Blow me,' said Jack, 'if Uncle Sam's got money enough to buy *this* hat and stick.' 'Well, let me look at them,' said the Jew, attempting to take hold of the stick. 'Hand's off,' cried Jack, 'or I'll knock seven bells out of ye. You'd steal the charm if you ever got your pickers and stealers on them.'

"'Here's the money,' said the Jew, perseveringly, again showing his bank notes, 'name your price.'

"'No,' said Jack, 'I'm going to stop at the next town, and I know you won't give me what I'd ask.'

"'How much?' asked the Jew eagerly.

"'Why, I was reckoning that as I was going back to the East Indies shortly, and could get another, I'd take two hundred dollars.'

"'Done,' said the Jew, 'here's the money,' and he counted out the sum, while Jack took off his old tarpaulin and handed it over with the stick.

"'Here,' said he 'take my hat and give us your bank notes. The Jew received them eagerly, and gave Jack his cap in the bargain.

At the next stopping place Jack got out, and bid the Jew good-bye, who continued on his way. As the stage drove off, Jack burst into a fit of laughter, and slapping his hands on his thigh, turned to the jolly host and said, 'I wish I may never see land again, if I didn't sell my old hat and stick to that Jew for two hundred dollars!' and Jack roared again, and asked the landlord to join him in a drink, as he inquired when the next stage would come along.

The Jew soon arrived in Philadelphia, and exulting over his fortunate purchase, with a ravenous appetite he entered an eating house, and determined to have a glorious dinner. Having called for the best of every thing, and drank a bottle of wine, he rose to depart, and putting Jack's tarpaulin on the stick, he gave it a turn and winked at the landlord, in imitation of Jack. 'What do you mean by that?' asked the host. 'Why, don't you know?' said the Jew, going through the motions again. 'Come, come, none of your cursed nonsense,' said the host, 'but pay for your dinner.' 'Pay for my dinner!' replied the Jew, in surprise, and thinking perhaps he had not done the thing right, he tried it over again, and cocking up his eye, he gave the landlord another wink. 'What the devil do you mean?' asked the landlord, who now got in a furious passion; 'you needn't think to come it over me with your winking and tom foolery; pay for your dinner, sir, or I'll have you taken up.' And here he seized the Jew by the throat, whose top-lights looked as if they would start from his figure head and carry away his top gallant eyebrows. The Jew sung out for mercy, and tried to explain by attempting once more to make the landlord understand, and gave the hat another twirl on the stick, when the landlord, boiling with rage knocked him over."

"Tell that to the marines," said one of Sam's messmates, who had been laughing nearly to split their sides, "for you cannot make us swallow that for 'duff,' (dough)"

"It's true," said Sam, "every word just as old Jack told it to me; for he said, when he got to Philadelphia, he heard the Jew had been arrested for swindling, and on his being brought before the court, he told the story, and went through the motions, which raised such a shout of merriment among the bystanders, that the judge, who come nigh blowing his chopsticks out of the bolt ropes, thinking that the Jew was crazy, ordered him to be set free."—Another roar of laughter followed, when Sam was called to take his trick at the wheel.

From the Ohio State Journal (Abolition and K. N. Organ.

The Virginia Election.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt of the triumph of Mr. Wise in Virginia. We think his majority will be at least 10,000, though the returns from the western counties may change these figures materially. Until within a few weeks we had regarded his defeat as almost certain. His former violent opposition to the Locofoco party, and bitter denunciation of Gen. Jackson and his policy, made it difficult to secure for him the support of the Locofoco party in the old Dominion. Several prominent members of the old guard bolted, and refused to labor for him. But with an energy and vigor worthy of a better cause, he went into the field as his own exponent, and no man for years has labored so hard for his party as has Mr. Wise during the late campaign.

We have watched the tone of Virginia papers with interest, to see what questions were in issue. The Richmond Whig and the Richmond Enquirer were fair exponents of the two sides. The theme of each appeared to be a discussion of Know-Nothingism, and that discussion confined to one particular point—its bearings upon the slavery question. It is idle to deny that it is was the turning point in the Virginia contest. For months the two parties have been engaged in the laudable effort to prove each other *unsound* on the great negro issue. The struggle has been to see which side could be the most subservient and abject in its fealty to the pro-slavery interests of the South. Each swore lustily that it was true to slavery, and that the other was not to be trusted.

Such being the interesting situation of affairs, it was not difficult to see which side, in the end, would prevail. Tried on its naked merits, the Administration would not be able to rally anything like a majority of the people of Virginia. *But, when the contest was narrowed down to the question whether Administration, Nebraska Locofocoism was more true and reliable as a friend and ally of Slavery and Slavery extension than the Know-Nothing party, it soon became evident to our mind that Virginia would, in all probability, remain where it has been, at the head of the Slave Democracy of the Union. The preponderance of authority was decidedly in its favor.* It could point to the services of that party in securing the annexation of Texas; in prosecuting the Mexican war for the purpose of procuring still more Slave Territory; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery has been established in a vast and fertile region, where, heretofore, it had been excluded; in the purchase of territory from Mexico, and in its strenuous efforts to buy or steal Cuba, all for the benefit of the Slave-holding interests of the Union. *In all its acts, the Slave Democracy have been true to the peculiar institution*, and the orators and papers on that side were not idle in arraying these facts strongly and frequently before the people of that old Slave-holding and Slave breeding State.

On the other side, the Know-Nothings, *with a strange infatuation and disregard of historical facts*, insisted that they were the true friends and defenders of slavery, and that their opponents ought not to be trusted in so grave and important an emergency.—The *American Organ*, published at Washington, accused the Administration with a desire to sustain the people of Kansas against the inroads of the Missourians. It insisted that the Order was the great bulwark that was to stand up between the slaveholders and propagandists and the "*Abolitionists*" of the North, as they termed every man who did not openly espouse the pro-slavery dogmas of the South. *But these Know-Nothing papers and orators, while pandering to the sentiment of that people, could not change the stubborn fact that, everywhere in the North, the Order had stood up manfully for freedom, and against slavery aggression. The elections in the free States were standing records of the fact that the Know Nothings opposed the Nebraska swindle. In New England the expression has been decided. The election of Wilson to the Senate, from Massachusetts, could not be denied. The fact that an anti-Nebraska, anti-Administration delegation was elected to Congress from Ohio, with the aid of the Order, could not be denied. They voted for the anti-Nebraska, anti-Administration State ticket, and helped to give it* 80,000 *majority. It was not difficult for Wise and the Slave Democracy to show these facts. They did show them. They alarmed the pro-slavery men of Virginia, and it is not surprising that they have again taken their stand in favor of the pro slavery Administration.*

The Relation between Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism.

For the purpose of imposing on southern men and exerting an influence on the elections pending in that section of the Union, the unscrupulous leaders of know-nothingism persist in denying the close sympathy of their order in the free States with abolitionism. Mr. Wm W. Valk, a know-nothing member of Congress in New York, comes to the rescue of the secret order in North Carolina, by publishing a letter in which he repels the charge that the know-nothing party at the North is tainted with abolitionism. The New York Tribune, the great champion of Sewardism, takes issue with Mr. Valk. From its reply we extract the following, which will be of service to southern men in arriving at correct conclusions:

"Now, we will admit, for the sake of argument, that the opinion of Mr. Valk is perfectly correct as respects the know-nothings of New York, though even he cannot pretend that the order can command a majority of the electors of the State. Here it is true that the order is in the hands of pro-slavery politicians and office-seekers, who, never having got office otherwise, have embraced the new party desperately as the sole chance of sating their greedy ambition at the public crib. In New York national know-nothingism was conceived and brought forth, its last great effort having been the initiation of Mr. Fillmore, amid tears and other solemnities, into the third degree of the mysterious brotherhood. But when we turn to the other States of the North there is not one, except it may be New Jersey, where the slave-driving interest can muster men enough to make a respectable regiment. Certainly it has no foothold in Massachusetts, where even Governor Gardner cherishes the solemn conviction that the great duty of Congress is not only to prohibit slavery in every Territory under its control, but otherwise to do everything which can tend to make 'freedom national and slavery sectional.'—Nor has it any strength in Maine, where the State council of the order has just passed such resolutions as the following:

"'*Resolved*, That the Declaration of Independence, the tone and tenor of the constitution, the ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this republic, all indicate that our forefathers intended that slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

"'*Resolved*, That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the fugitive-slave law, as violations of the rights of the free States, and tending to the destruction of the free institutions of our country.

"'*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our national Territories from the curse of slavery, and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another slave State to this Union.

"'*Resolved*, That any attempt to commit our order in the free States to the advancement of the interests of slavery, to ignore it as a political question, to stamp it as a *side* issue, or to enjoin silence upon us in respect to its evils and encroachments, deserves and receives our sternest disapprobation and dissent.'

"These propositions are rather too strong to be cited by Mr. Valk, but we apprehend that they do no more than express the feelings of the mass of men who have seen fit to join the order in all the free States, with the single exception of New York, and perhaps New Jersey. Throughout New England, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the great body of the know-nothings are animated by the same spirit on the slavery question as those of Maine and Massachusetts."

RHODE ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS.—In Cumberland the know nothings succeeded by a majority much less than at the April election. The democrats succeeded in Johnston; the know nothings carried this town in April. The democrats of Gloucester elected all the town officers. In Smithfield, the know nothings probably succeeded. In Foster, there was a fusion of parties, and the know nothings were defeated. In North Kingstown, the entire whig ticket was elected. This is the first victory the whigs have achieved the present year in Rhode Island. North Kingstown has long been our banner town.

Providence Journal.

HERSHELL V. JOHNSON was renominated for Governor of Georgia by acclamation, by the State Democratic Convention at Milledgeville, on the 5th inst.

KNOW NOTHING PEDDLERS.—There are persons in this State, from the Northern States, going about from point to point selling dirty and lying books, calculated to stir up religious strife and to make the followers of the same Lord Jesus Christ hate and revile one another; and also engaged, in by-places, swamps, private rooms, culverts and dark alleys, in organizing Know Nothing lodges. We are always glad to see in our midst honorable and high-minded persons from the non-slaveholding States; nor would we say any thing of a character to prejudice or injure either those of the stamp referred to, or those true men, born North of Mason's and Dixon's line, who are permanently located among us. We do not ask Northern men who visit the State on business or pleasure, to commend the institution of slavery, or even to approve it—all we ask of them is, if they do not approve it, to be silent. We are satisfied with the institution, and regard it as one of the most valuable which we possess. But we warn our people to be on their guard against *abolition Yankees*, who come here to gather up money for trashy books and for Know Nothing services, and then return to their homes to misrepresent and malign us, and to vote to circumscribe slavery and degrade and destroy these Southern slaveholding States. Mark them, and if they dare to utter their abolition sentiments, make them leave in double quick time.—*R. Standard.*

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.

Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.

Owen R. Kenan, J. M Middleton, Jere Pearsall, } Duplin County.

Col. C. D. Hill, H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer, } Brunswick County.

A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.

Col. J. G. McDugald, " J. O. Daniel, } Bladen County.

James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

☞ Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well-deserved celebrity for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that cannot perish, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 23tf-2wd&w

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-tla-204tla

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of July, 1855.

The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board	$50
Primary Department	$8 to 12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed.

For further particulars address

N. N. NIXON, Wilmington,
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.

June 15, 1855.—41-8t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, upon the estate of Joseph Parker, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DEMPSEY HARRELL, Executor.

June 15, 1855.—[41-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Stephen Costin, dec'd, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of July next, all of the PERISHABLE PROPERTY of said deceased—consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture; stock of cattle, hogs, farming tools, &c.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

June 12, 1855.—[41-ts

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks

Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, July 31st, 1855, the subscriber will be at the late residence of James M. Flinn, deceased, in the county of New Hanover, for the purpose of collecting the notes given at the sale of the personal estate of said deceased, and attending to other business connected with the estate, where those indebted to said estate, whether by note or account, are requested to attend and make immediate payment of the same, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

June 15.—41-ts] JAMES H. MEREDITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Stephen Costin, dec'd, at the June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, hereby gives general notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

June 12, 1855.—[41-ts

REPUBLICATION OF TWO POPULAR ENGLISH WORKS.—"Christie Johnstone." A Novel. By Charles Reade. "Peg Noffington." A Novel. By Chas. Reade. Just published. Received and for sale at

June 12. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NEW SUPPLIES OF LATE WORKS—

The Missing Bride; by Mrs. Southworth.
Wolfert's Roost; by Washington Irving.
Kenneth, or The Rear Guard of the Grand Army; by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c.
Battles of the Crimea. Map of Sebastopol, &c.

June 12. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

CHAMBER'S JOURNAL FOR JUNE.—Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

IN STORE, and for sale low to close consignment, 30 bbls. Mess Pork, 50 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar, 100 bales Hay, 10 bbls Cuba Molasses.

June 9, 1855. PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

SODA WATER.—A constant supply of Soda Water kept on hand, with the best syrups. For sale at

June 2nd. C. & D. DuPRE'S.

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

PREPARATORY to a change to be made in my business, on the 1st of July next, I have commenced settling up my Books, and will thank my friends to render what facilities they can to my Clerks or Agents, in making settlements, as every account upon my books must be closed by that time.

Wilmington, May 16, 1855. J. M. ROBINSON.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—50,000 best Havana Cigars—prime article—also, a few boxes choice Chewing Tobacco. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,

June 2nd. Market Street.

MARRIED,

In Johnston county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. James B. Jackson, WILIE W. COX, to Miss MARY ANN E. POOLE, daughter of Lewis Poole, Esq.

In Smithfield, Johnson county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Carroway, Mr. WM. B. HARTSFIELD, of this town, to Miss MARY E. CARTER.

In this town, on the 10th inst., at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. W. H. Jordan, Mr. GEORGE C. HARRISS, of Montgomery county, N. Y., to Miss FRANCIS A. CLARK, of Franklin county, N. C.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—June, 1855.

ARRIVED.

June 9—Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Steamer Henrietta, Jones, from Cedar Creek, to Wessel & Eilers.

10—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 11—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, 15 hours from Charleston, in ballast, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

June 12.—New Schr. Lovett Peacock, Terry, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fairy, Driver, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

13—Schr. Harvest, Townsend, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

June 13—Schr. Annie Davis, Smith, from Washington, N. C., to J. A. Willard; with corn.

14—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Davis, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Tyler, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. On Tuesday, 12th inst, off Smith's Island, Capt. T. saw a Schooner take a dismasted vessel in tow, and bear up for Cape Henry; she looked like an Eastern built vessel, and was laden with lumber

Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Carolina, Coxetter, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with 60 passengers.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 9.—Barque Hecla, Cushman, for Saltilla River, Ga., by J. H. Flanner.

Schr Bennet Flanner, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

11.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C & B. G. Worth.

June 11.—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, for Little River, by Anderson & Savage.

12—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Schr. Col. John McRae, Bogert, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

June 13.—Schr. John T. Grice, Rogers, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores and cotton

Schr. David Faust, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mary Staples, Staples, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Sea Foam, Chase, for Boston, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

June 13—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

14—Schr. Emily, Mankin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

WM. E. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.

JONES & FOYLES,

GROCERS,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES;

Also, a choice selection of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which they are willing to sell for small profits.

TERMS:—CASH.

No account will be allowed to remain unsettled over THIRTY DAYS.

All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

June 7.—d&w-tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1853, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of FREEMAN & HOUSTON; and in New York as D. C. FREEMAN & Co. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay. Up to the 30th Sept. next they will sell their stock of goods in Wilmington at a small advance on cost, for *cash* or *negotiable* paper. No new accounts will be opened; nor will any orders for articles be attended to, except for those who are known to be punctual in making payments.

☞ Their Commission and Forwarding business will continue to receive strict attention, both in New York and Wilmington.

D. C. FREEMAN.
GEO. HOUSTON.

March 15th, 1855. 162-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch. All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wil. & Man. R. R., or on the Wil. & Weldon Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf free of charge. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Wilmington Ice House will be open for delivery of Ice from the first day of April to the first day of November, between sunrise and sunset. On Sundays, will close, *positively*, at 9½ A. M.

Ice ordered for the country will be well packed, and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to Wilmington Ice House.

☞ Terms CASH in all cases. This rule must be strictly adhered to, the profits will not admit of the expenses of keeping accounts and collecting them.

Tickets can be procured if desired.

Persons ordering from a distance can make deposits of such sums as will meet their orders.

☞ Price one cent per pound—two cents per pound will be charged for any quantities less than three pounds.

Ice will be furnished gratis to the sick and poor, provided they send an order from a physician, or a member of the visiting committee. A. H. VANBOKKELEN,

April 21, 1855. 194-tf. Proprietor.

SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court of Law.
Brunswick County. } Spring Term, 1855.

IT appearing to the Court that a special Term of the Superior Court is necessary, it is therefore ordered that a Term be held on the fourth Monday in July, 1855, and that the Clerk of this Court advertise the same in the newspapers published in the city of Wilmington.

This, therefore, is to notify all suitors, witnesses, and all other persons who have unsettled business on the civil docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Smithville at the time aforesaid.

Witness, Wm. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Smithville, this the 5th day of June, A. D., 1855.

WM. SMITH, Clerk Sup'r Court.

June 9th, 1855. 236-t4thmjy.

JUST OPENED, the largest assortment of Chemicals ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

100 lbs. Sugar Lead;
50 " Sulph. Zinc;
25 " Vallett's Mass;
500 ozs. German Quinine;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts;
15 bbls. Copperas;
25 lbs. Calomel;
30 " Blue Mass;
3 carboys Spirits Nitre (fff);
3 " Agna Ammonia, (fff) and a number of other Chemicals, from the Laboratories of Powers & Weightman,

Chas. Ellis & Co. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,

June 2nd. Wholesale Druggists.

STEAMER "SPRAY" FOR SMITHVILLE.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "SPRAY," JOHN B. PRICE, Master, will leave Wilmington for Smithville, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Leave Smithville for Wilmington on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock.

Passage, One Dollar; Children and Servants half price.

Freight at customary rates. Apply to Captain on board, or to A. H. VANBOKKELEN,

June 13, 1855. No. 5 South Wharves.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BREESWAX, ℔ lb.	24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	4 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	10	@	11½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	0 00	@	1 50
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@	20 00
do. No. 2		@	12 00
do. No. 3.	6 50@		7 00
do. No. 4	0 00@		0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@		00 00
Herrings, East	4 50@		6 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00@		0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	13 00	@	14 00
N. C. brands	12 00	@	12 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	1 25	@	1 30
Oats	80	@	85
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 25
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	0	@	6½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 70	@	1 75
Northern	0 00	@	1 60
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	40	@	45
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	55
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	8 50
Wide do.	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	26	@	27
N. Orleans	28	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 60
Yellow dip.	2 35	@	2 40
Hard	1 35	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 05
Pitch, do.	1 75	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1,	1 60	@	3 00
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	1 60
do. No. 3,	1 40	@	1 50
Sp'ts Turp, ℔ gallon	00	@	37
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
OIL

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 11. 1855.

☞ Three or four ship-loads of Flour and Wheat are on the way from California for New York. Look out for speculators to burst up.

☞ From every section of the country our exchanges bring us the gratifying news of promising crops of wheat and corn. The oat crop is said to be poor. The harvest has already commenced, and the yield is fully equal, if not larger, than for several years previous.

[For the Journal.]

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Meeting Last Night.

The Court House Densely Crowded—The Enterprise Extremely Popular—Several Able Speeches—The Opposition called for, but none heard.

The meeting of the citizens to discuss again this great North Carolina enterprise, took place at the Court House last evening.

The court room was crowded at an early hour, and the intense interest in the work detained the assembly until very late.

Messrs. O. P. Meares, Joshua G. Wright, Dr. F. J. Hill, A. H. VanBokkelen, M. London, Dr. A. J. DeRossett, Jr., Edward Kidder, and others, kept up the discussion of the Town's subscription to a late hour, when Mr. Parsley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the citizens of Wilmington, that in voting "subscription" on the 14th inst., it is not our intention to instruct, but simply to authorize a subscription of 200,000 dollars, leaving to the good judgment of the Commissioners of the Town, the free discretion to make such subscription, if thereby the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad may be secured.

On motion of Mr. VanBokkelen, the resolution was laid over for discussion at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday night next.

JAMES CASSIDAY, Charman.

T. James Norcom, Sec'y.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:—

Sir: Knowing the interest you take in all measures and institutions that tend to develop and foster both the material and mental resources of North Carolina, I take the liberty of sending to the Journal a brief and imperfect sketch of the late examinations and accompanying exercises of Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensboro'.

The examinations commenced on Tuesday, the 29th ult., and continued for three days. The writer of this has attended very many examinations of youths of both sexes, in colleges and schools, but never before has he witnessed such a thorough, searching, and impartial test of scholarship, as the young ladies of Edgeworth had to undergo; and most nobly and satisfactorily did they prove that the confidence of their teachers was not misplaced. Indeed, nothing but a felt assurance in the high qualifications and unremitting labors of the teachers, on the one hand, and the close and assiduous application of the pupils on the other, would justify any Principal in subjecting young ladies to such an ordeal as Prof. Sterling, with full confidence in both, caused his pupils to go through at these examinations.

In mental and moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, and Political Science, the answers to the various questions, were given not merely with accuracy, but with a readiness and elegance of language that showed how thoroughly they understood the entire subject. As was well remarked by one of the audience, the examination on moral science was proof sufficient of their knowledge of Rhetoric. In Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Natural Philosophy, the knowledge of the young ladies was tested by an oral examination on the principles, and by a thorough investigation of the details and operations on the black-board. The writer does not now call to mind a single class that was examined on a *portion* of an author but the whole book or science was gone through.

Such was the kind of test to which Prof. Sterling most successfully put the mode of instruction practised in the institution of which he is the learned and accomplished head. But to dwell only on the thorough *intellectual* education imparted at Edgeworth, would be unjust. The immense throng of ladies and gentlemen that crowded the large and beautiful hall of the institution on Wednesday night, will bear their testimony to the rare qualifications of Prof. Schneider, the chief of the musical department, and his associate teachers, and to the eminent success that crowned their year's instruction, as their pupils called forth plaudit after plaudit from the thousands that filled room and window and doorway, and wherever the piano's notes—now soft as the music of the spheres—now pealing forth like the thunder's echo among the reverberating hills; or where the guitar's sweet, mellow strains—or that best of all instruments, the living voice of young, lovely womanhood could reach and thrill the eager, listening, wondering crowd.

Not less deserving of notice and praise were the beautifully executed drawings and oil paintings that covered and adorned the walls of the Examination Hall, bearing most satisfactory evidence to the artistic skill and great industry of Professor Eyers and his large classes.

The interest and attractiveness of these examinations and exercises were increasing and heightening every hour until they reached their climax in the closing proceedings of Thursday night. Previous to the diplomas being conferred on the Senior Class, an address was delivered to its members by Robt. P. Dick, Esq. It was hardly possible to speak in too high terms of this most beautiful address. From the reputation of the orator as a chaste and elegant writer, as well as graceful speaker, the expectations and anticipations of his large and intelligent audience were very high; but not one was prepared for such a flow of highest thought, couched in language of greatest beauty, that held the hushed multitude in fixed attention as "from his lips there flowed the words the honey not so sweet." His subject was "The Literature of the Bible;" and as with a master's hand he touched upon its historic value—its heaven-born philosophy—its divine legislation—its sublime ethics—he gradually rose with his subject until, with the orator's powers and the poet's fervor, he made every heart beat higher when, in language almost equal to their own, he dwelt upon the rapt melody of Israel's bands, and in a peroration of exceeding beauty, elegance and affection, pressed upon the young ladies the study of the Book of books as that which alone could give the crowning honor to all their studies.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, after a suitable introduction, next read the compositions of three of the ycung ladies of the graduating class. It is enough to say of these essays that they were worthy of their authors—of their noble "Alma Mater"—their Teachers, and the audience that heard them. After this, R. Gorrell, Esq., presented gold medals to the three graduates who stood highest in all their classes, during the year, accompanying the presentation with an elegant and appropriate address. And finally, Prof. Sterling conferred the diplomas upon a class of young ladies who almost seemed reluctant to take from him those signs of separation which severed the union that had for years existed between him and them. His tender and affectionate solicitude for them, and their tearful sobbing farewell to him, were the truest assurances of his surpassing fitness for the high and distinguished office he so admirably fills.

Of such an institution—its liberal proprietor—its excellent teachers—its architectural beauty—its most convenient and comfortable internal arrangements, and its high and thorough standard of scholarship and accomplishments—any land might be proud. Such an institution must command and receive the confidence and patronage of North Carolina.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

June 2nd, 1855.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter.—This body commenced its Annual Session here on Monday morning last, and closed on the following Thursday evening. There was a good attendance of Delegates from various sections of the State. We learn that business of importance to the craft was transacted, and that its deliberations were characterized by that spirit of harmony so peculiar to the Institution. On Wednesday morning the members of the Grand Chapter, with a few invited guests, took a trip in the Steamer Sam Beery to Black Fish Ground.

The following are the Officers for the ensuing year: Peter B. Custis, of Newbern, M. E. G. H. P.; Pride Jones, of Hillsboro', M. E. D. G. H. P.; L. M. Paschall, of Oxford, E. G. R.; T. Page Ricaud, of Wilmington, E. G. S.; L. R. Loftin, of Duplin, G. M.; T. W. Brown, of Wilmington, G. Treas'r; T. B. Carr, of Wilmington, G. Sec'ry; Rev. S. S. Bryant, of Germantown, G. Chaplain; S. D. Farmer, of Wilson, G. P. Soj.; J. C. Turner, of Orange, J. R. A. C.; J. B. Furguson, of Cumberland, G. M. 3d. V.; T. Wright, of Duplin, G. M. 2d V.; Henry C. Hurdle, of Alamance, G. M. 1st V.; H. W. Foy, of Wilmington, Grand Tyler.—*Commercial of 9th inst.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.
More California Gold and News.

New York, June 6.—The steamer Northern Light arrived at 11½ o'clock this morning, in 7 days and 2 hours from San Francisco. She brings 415 passengers, and $524,000 in gold on freight.

The Sonora left San Francisco for Panama on the 16th, with the mails. The amount of specie by her is not reported.

The passengers by the Northern Light have a very large amount of gold in their possession.

The Central American government party had again invested Leon, and were determined to reduce it before the arrival of Walker's party. The arrival of Col. Kinney was anxiously looked for.

The sloop of war St. Mary's was still at San Juan del Sud, and was to leave about the 1st of June for the Sandwich Islands.

Business in California was generally dull, although there had been some large sales of flour and grain for shipment to Liverpool, New York and Australia.

The ship Charmer sailed for New York on the 16th ult., with 704 tons of wheat, 204 tons of barley and 172 tons of flour. The Flying Arrow was to follow with 1,000 tons of wheat and flour. Sales of Chili and California flour at $6; sales of 2,000 bbls. superfine Gallego at the low price of $10, at 30 and 45 days.

There had been a good deal of rain, but the crops looked well. The mines were yielding abundantly, but money was scarce.

The examination of the crew of the ship John Sand, charged with mutiny, before the U. S. District Court, resulted in the discharge of the accused, as the judge decided that as the captain virtually abandoned the vessel and lost all control, the crew had a right to select their own captain.

The confirmation of the Sutter title to 33 square leagues of land, including the city of Sacramento, caused much gratification.

The San Francisco municipal election under the new charter, would take place about the end of May. The struggle promised to be purely know-nothing and anti-know-nothing.

Governor Bigler was honored with a public reception at San Francisco on the 12th ult. In addition to a military escort some 2000 private citizens were in the procession.

Advices from the Sandwhich Islands report that the British frigates President and Alceste, sloop of war, Dido, and the steamer Brisk, had all left for the north, supposed for Petropaulewski.

The crops promise a heavy yield throughout the State, exceeding last year.

Mining operations were progressing satisfactorily, but the scarcity of money was still seriously felt.

The know-nothings carried the election in Grass Valley.

The Alta Californian mentions an unsuccessful attempt to reorganize the Whig party. The idea that the Americans would carry the next Presidential election was said to be the cause of the non-reorganization.

The steamer John L. Stephens had not reached San Francisco on the 16th, and was several days over due. She was believed to be purposely detained to assist in a certain game of defalcation. The Alta, in alluding to the subject, says:

"The impression with many is that the Sonora was purposely delayed on the last upward trip, in order to allow the outgoing steamer to get off with the gold that Page, Bacon & Co. had robbed the people of California of. Had the Sonora got in previous to the d parture of the Golden Gate, then some three or four hundred thousand dollars which the latter took away would have been delayed and saved to California. Page, Bacon and Mr. Aspinwall were not ignorant of the effect which the last disastrous news would have here, and so it was necessary to delay it till Page, Bacon & Co. got their last shipment safely out of harbor, and then Californians might whistle for their money."

A new assay office had been established, owing to the inadequacy of the mint to supply the wants of the country.

Much excitement existed in San Francisco, growing out of a rumor of the escape of several hundred convicts from prison, but it proved unfounded.

There was a considerable run on the banking house of Wells & Fargo, in consequence of a rumor of heavy defalcation by one of their late agents; but all demands were promptly met.

Great complaints were making of the mystery surrounding the affairs of Adams & Company. The receivers pay no attention to the complaints.

The Americans intend nominating a State ticket, and feel confident of success. The party had issued a new organ called "The Citizen." The democrats were divided between Gwin and anti-Gwin men. Efforts were making to bring about a union of the two. The general struggle will be between the Americans and the Democrats.

Mr. Henry Vaughan has recovered $5,000 damages from Capt. Whiting, of the steamer Sonora, who threw him into prison on suspicion of stealing a large amount of treasure.

Gen. Palmer, Indian Superintendent, had called a grand council of the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, to meet on the 26th, for the purpose of endeavoring to form a treaty for the relinquishment of the Indian title to lands east of the Cascade Mountains.

General Lane was actively stumping the State, and his prospects of election were good. The weather was very changeable.

A Free-soil Convention was called to meet in Washington Territory on the 26th.

The revenue cutter Jeff. Davis had arrived at Port Townsend.

The allied fleet were contemplating another attack on Petropoloski, and were at the Sandwich Islands preparing therefor.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington.

New York, June 6.—The steamer Washington, from Havre via Southampton, arrived here this evening after a boisterous passage. She experienced a succession of head winds, and at this side of the banks much fog; also passed several dangerous icebergs.

The papers brought by this arrival, though not so late as the advices per steamer Africa, contains a few items of interest.

The Presse D'Orient supplement, publishes *on dits* relative to a bloody battle in the heights of Balaklava between a Russian division and a corps of Turks and Egyptians. The Ottomans are said to have held the Russians in check for eleven hours, when reinforcements from the allies forced the Russians to retire.

Cronstadt has been declared to be in a state of siege.

It was calculated to make an addition to the Russian army of 250,000 men.

Later from Caracas.

New York, June 7th.—The brig Cuba has arrived with dates from Laguayra to May 25. All was quiet, but apprehensions were entertained by the government that an invasion of the province of Maracaibo by New Grenada might occur. Troops were consequently being pressed into the service to protect the province.

The country was in a deplorable state of bankruptcy from the course of the late administration.—The present ministry have determined to extricate the country from the present difficulties.

Charles Eames the American Minister, was proceeding satisfactorily with the duties of the legation. The duties were likely to be arduous, they being the prosecution of American claims for spoliations.

Congress had adjourned without adopting any important measures, except confiding to the President dictatorial powers.

American produce was abundant, and country produce scarce. Five Spanish vessels had arrived in the month of May with flour from Spain. Flour had in consequence declined $2 per barrel.

Col. Dias, chief of the Venezuelian navy, came passenger, as commissioner from the government to settle the guano question of the Isle of Anes. An additional force to protect the Island would leave on the 20th of May. Venezuela claims the island by right of conquest, the Yankee having omited to plant the standard of the United States. Col. Dias proceeds to Washington with the view of obtaining a requisition of the newly acquired territory.

Know-Nothing Proscription.

The wild, wicked range of know-nothing proscription is without limit. Under the constitutional amendment recently adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, which deprives all aliens of that State from holding office, Professor Agassiz, one of the first living scientific men of the age, will be expelled from his chair in the Cambridge University.

The Attorney General of the United States has decided that the transfer of public stocks held by foreign decendants may be made on satisfactory proof, that the party claiming the right in such stocks is entitled as devisee, distributee, or oherwise, according to law.

From the Charleston Courier.

Why Intolerance is opposed to the Constitution.

That noble construction—the Constitution of the United States—was the result of peculiar and extended experiences among men of many opinions.

The refusal of the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, had caused various sects to desire retirement and exemption from formal and exacting laws after the great civil wars in Europe.

Besides, an emigration of different sects of Protestants, many Catholics of English, Irish, French and Spanish descent, looked for greater success in life, and a more open field for industry and exertion in the new world.

The persecuted Hebrews, generally excluded from the possession of lands, and from many respectable and profitable branches of business, found refuge here from modern Egypts. The early colonists did not easily forgive the sufferings and oppressions they had experienced at home. Strong prejudices remained, not only against those who had injured them, but also against other sects who competed with them.

Puritans and Presbyterians had been severely dealt with by Episcopalians; and, in turn, used equal severity when they had the upper hand.

Huguenots were driven into exile by the Catholics. The non-resistant "Friends" and the Hebrews suffered from all.

When either Presbyterians, Episcopalians, or Catholics, possessed supreme powers exclusively, they were each found equally intolerant and vindictive in former times.

All were oppressors by turns. All sought relief for conscience and free expression of their peculiar diverse opinions in this newly discovered land—a beautiful wilderness of hope—alike for all.

Here the oppressor and the oppressed, like the lion and the lamb, could peaceably rest together, they were told.

After our Revolutionary war, in which all sects and all religions freely participated, not excepting the "Friends," a prudent and honorable adjustment of the difficulties which all had somewhere encountered, was the earliest attempt of the new Government. "In the name of the people" of the successful Colonies, their Deputies, in Congress assembled, representing many varieties of creed, and some who had no formal one, decided on the 17th September, 1787, the twelfth year of National Independence, "in order to establish justice and secure domestic tranquility, no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under the United States." This was part of our moral revolution.

In the generous spirit of mutual general accommodation and compromise, each citizen was designed to be at once released from any control by his neighbors on account of belief or unbelief, as one sect might choose to entitle a difference in opinion.

This principle was confirmed by Conventions of the Thirteen States. The first article in addition to and amendment of the original Constitution proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, decreed: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.

Here was room enough for all professions, who respected the limits of ordinary morality.

In these instances of reform, nominal distinctions were seduously avoided. Protestant, Catholic, Sectarian, Unitarian and Hebrew are all equally included in the equitable act.

Our revolution was not a Protestant revolution, nor was it a Catholic revolution, nor solely a religious revolution, but a general revolution in which all opinions were united for the common good, within discreetly expressed limitations.

The writer, brought up from infancy to reverence the importance of the principle of religious freedom, is distressed to perceive well disposed men gradually induced to despise the wise precepts of the fathers of the revolution, and to turn aside to aid the perverted designs or false pretences of some aspiring politicians, who strongly urge upon the public mind, sentiments utterly at variance with all sound moral instructions and all political equity.

We ought to have nothing to do with ancient prejudices, except to be warned by them; nor ought we to submit to modern fanaticism here, let it be advocated by what denominations it may, for it will assuredly lead to similar excesses, as those of the past.

We object equally to the ascendency of Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, or Methodists.

We could not consent to the supremacy of Moravians, Seceders or Quakers.

Our common laws are quite sufficient to regulate the excesses of all and each.

Let the offences which each in his turn may have committed, when possessed of power, be forgotten and forgiven in silence, as we all hope for the forgiveness we surely all justly require from our general parent!

The writer is not Catholic, but he has experienced great kindness from Catholics at home and abroad, possibly because he was educated without prejudice against them.

This terrible prejudice, so difficult to eradicate, so easily rooted, which some appear to live for and many to die by.

The writer has heard sermons in his life from ministers of all sects and denominations. He has no recollection ever to have listened to a Catholic clergyman who spoke unfairly or improperly of other creeds.

He cannot reverse this declaration, for some of the other side charge all the sins of past centuries upon their innocent next-door neighbors.

The offences of ancient Catholics are often denounced, as if necessarily inherited by the moderns, without regarding the stain which would be seen upon many hands by similar general reflections.

The time has come when each is required to answer for his own sins only.

The earth has been made a pit of infamy and violence by religious discord, too often sustained by those who profess peace, charity and good will.

Men join hand in hand for aggressions, as if to exhibit more distinctly, how little trust is to be placed in the *mere* professions of any.

To this day as of old, the name of God is used through vanity, to authorize acts of cruelty, fraud and injustice, which governments, without souls, choose to inflict upon people, with bodies, because they possess no regulating power, by the mutual liberty of conscience.

No good can ensue to citizens of the United States by any project to lead them from the just and humane adjustments of the fathers of our Revolution, founded upon their experience and knowledge in life, and their construction of the valuable, social, moral standards of the Scripture.

Truth, Justice and Mercy, form the scale of the powers by which God regulates his own actions, according to "the Writing," and such attributes are presented to us as most worthy of imitation, among men.

Our fathers judged and acted by these eternal symbols of equity and wisdom. Do not let us be drawn from them, by the vain conceits of imaginative men, rooting up very old grounds, to divert attention from the most sacred duties of life.

To love our neighbors—to be generous to strangers—to be kind to our enemies, in order to make them friends.

The ancient Scripture and our constitution of government, which is plainly bounded upon its principles, are the landmarks of our true independence as a people.

Any one who attempts to intrude upon the rights of others—removes their conventional limits, oppresses his neighbor, and disturbs the harmony of all.

The writer cares no more for party political names than he does for mere religious titles. But all are bound to regard the consequences of intolerance in every one of its fearful or impulsive features and insinuations. They have always been found to produce evil whenever, wherever, or by whomsoever enforced.

If the Catholics of our country could be put down by a general coalition of all other sects, these would again turn and rend each other as Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Turks are now seen to attack the Greeks and Tartars, after fighting among one another, while all employ "the name of God" with that reckless vanity, we are bound to believe He will not hold them guiltless for.

A DESCENDANT OF HUGUENOTS.

Major Welton, the Superintendent of the Artesian well at Charleston, has succeeded in forcing down the boring of the well to the depth of 1,239 feet. Progress had latterly been much impeded by a rock 2½ feet in thikness, but it finally having been passed through by the skill and perseverance of Maj. Welton, a stream of water had been reached which runs at the rate of 25 gallons per minute. The prospect of good water in plenty in Charleston is therefore now quite cheering.

THE GREAT RACE.

Painful Intelligenc for the Lovers of Presidential Sports!

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO A FAVORITE COLT ENTERED FOR THE SWEEP STAKES OF 1856!

SAM KNOW-NOTHING LET DOWN!

We clip from the Louisiana Courier the following humorous description of the late *sport* in Virginia.

The Old Dominion horse laid himself out for the work, and had the heels of the crack nag "Sam," from the word "go:"

"Many of our readers will be greatly pained to learn that on Thursday last, the promising young horse, whose friends were certain would win the sweep stakes at the fall races of 1856, was irretrievably ruined in a race in Virginia and has been turned out to grass. It becomes our duty to give a slight sketch of his pedigree, performances, &c., &c. It is not certain where he was foaled, but he was bred near the Five Points, by his proprietor Ned Buntline. He was sired by Prejudice, out of Fanaticism, and is, of course, full brother to Abolition, Anti-Mason, Anti Renter, and Higher Law, whose performances on the New York and neighboring courses astonished the lovers of the Constitution.

Within the last two years this young horse has won a great many quarter and scrub races, and had raised the hopes of his friends that he would very probably win at the great four year race to come off on the first Tuesday of November, '56.

It was hoped that he could win at the spring meeting in the Old Dominion—the mother of States and Statesmen, and not less distinguished for fine horses than for great men—that no entry would be made against him in the great Presidential sweep-stake.—His friends were immensely sanguine, and piled up their money at large odds, that he would double distance his competitor. Some of the *Wise* men, who *Know Something*, took large odds, not having any confidence in the bottom of that stock, as none of his brothers had ever run a respectable race, and the stock is not considered game.

The Virginians entered their favorite old horse, Democrat, who, though occasionally beaten out of the State, had never lost a heat on his native soil, and though looking thin with hard work, came to the Pole in a calm and easy way, while Sam Know-Nothing evinced all the dancing, prancing, and impatience that characterizes the scrub. At the start the colt rushed ahead and his friends shouted and made the welkin ring, and betted and bragged so high that the friends of poor old Democrat were afraid to risk their money, but Sam's friends were doomed to a bitter disappointment. Long before the race was over, it was evident that this promising colt was ruined forever.—It was with great difficulty that he was taken off the track and led to his stall, where, at the last accounts, he was dying, and is now most probably dead.

Old Democrat, on the contrary, came out of this race looking as fine as silk, and pricking up his ears and looking *Wise* as much as to say, "This old horse never did, or will lose a race in Old Virginia."

It is not known what the enemies of old Democracy will do at the ensuing race, having disposed of their entire stock for the purpose of purchasing this very promising young *Sam Know-Nothing* colt.

There is said to be, north of Mason and Dixon's line, a very strong and flourishing animal called *Anti-Nebraska Bill*, a half-brother of Sam's, who has a host of friends at the North, and if a few can be found at the South, he may be possibly entered to prevent old Democrat from walking over the course.

RESULT:

Democrat by Old Virginia, out of Civil and Religious Liberty.....1st.
Sam Know-Nothing by Prejudice, out of Fanaticism g. d. Persecution.....dist

France and the United States.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald reports Louis Napoleon and his ministers as very anxious to propitiate the people of the United States, and to counteract the strong sentiment in favor of Russia which pervades the public mind of this country. The Emperor must have abruptly changed his views since his late anti-slavery declarations in London. We have no doubt that the French people, as a people, not only now desire, but have always reciprocated the good will of the United States, for they are ancient allies and companions in arms; but the present ruler is no Frenchman, except in name, and no friend of ours unless from policy. Russia has always pursued a just and honorable course towards this country, and it is natural that, when she is combating single-handed against three powerful enemies, who are also enemies of our own territorial progress, that we should sympathise with her rather than with those who have broadly intimated that if victorious in the East, they will direct their attention to the Western hemisphere. Moreover, a christian country can scarcely be expected to desire the triumph of a European crusade in behalf of the Crescent against the Cross.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Portland Liquor Riot—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Trial of Neil Dow for Keeping Liquor.

Portland, June 5.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Ephraim Robbins, killed on Saturday, has returned a verdict, "That the deceased was shot through the body by some person unknown to the inquest, acting under the authority and by order of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Portland, in defence of the city property from the ravages of an excited mob, unlawfully congregated for that purpose near the City Hall, on Saturday evening, June 2, 1855, of which the said Robbins was found to be one."

The trial of Neal Dow, for having liquor in his possession with intent to sell, commenced this afternoon in the police court. Between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, the court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The evidence failed to establish the fact that Mr. Dow possessed the liquors with intent to sell; but the fact is clearly proved that the liquors, when complained of, were not the property of the city. By an order from the Governor, the military have been under arms all day, and will remain on duty all night, although the city is perfectly quiet.

[From the Boston Telegraph—Know-Nothing.]

Sentiments of the Abolition Press.

Virginia Election.—The Know-Nothings have failed to make any impression among the voters of Virginia, and will have to abandon at once and without reserve all hopes of carrying that State at the Presidential election. They may talk about success "next time," but such talk is all idle and nonsensical. The battle, so far, as regards Virginia, is fought and lost. Nor is there any better chance for them in the other slaveholding States. They cannot carry any more of them than the Whig party was accustomed to carry, and probably not so many.

The old true Democratic party springs into full life and vigor. It has, by the passage of the Nebraska bill and its failure to condemn the Missouri invasion, retained the confidence which the slaveholders have for so long time reposed in it; and it is useless for any party, at least any new and untried party, to attempt to deprive it of this confidence. In any contest for slaveholding support, the Democratic party will outbid any other party in the country, and it is all folly for any competitor to enter the list with it. If it is to be beaten in 1856, it will be beaten by a party which shall represent northern opinions and wants.

Decline in Breadstuffs and Beef.—The recent bountiful rains, and the prospects of abundant crops, every where, are beginning to tell upon prices. At New York, on Wednesday, there was quite a panic in the flour market. Medium grades sold at a decline of fully two shillings per barrel. Wheat was dull and decidedly lower. Corn declined four cents per bushel, selling at 1 06 a $1 09, and oats were two cents lower and quite heavy. A New York letter, of Wednesday evening says:

"Flour that was bought yesterday on speculation, was re-sold to-day at a loss of fully three shillings per barrel, and the average decline on medium grades is 25 cents per barrel. The receipts both here and at Buffalo begin to have a telling effect upon prices, and with over 60,000 barrels afloat, and unsold, it is not at all surprising that receivers begin to manifest some uneasiness.

"Yesterday, there were no sellers for July delivery at $9 25, while to-day sales were made at $9 12½, and more offered at the same figures without finding purchasers. The receipts of flour to-day by the river and Erie Railroad were nearly 18,000 bbls., and it is anticipated that about as much will be received to-morrow. We have now ten days' supply on hand, and should the receipts show no falling off during the present week, it would not be at all surprising to see, in a few days, a decline of one dollar per barrel."

Yesterday, as we learn by telegraph, flour further declined at New York 6¼a12½ cents per bbl. Beef cattle also declined 50 cents to $1 in that city on Wednesday.—*Balt. Sun, 8th inst.*

The Peril of the South.

It would be folly for the people of the Southern States longer to conceal from themselves the fact that they are on the very verge of perils of the gravest nature, which threaten not only to destroy their agriculture, but to engulf them in social and political ruin. The little speck of abolitionism which appeared in the New England States, some twenty years since, no bigger than a man's hand, has grown into a vast cloud which casts a deep and melancholy gloom over the Republic; and, unless soon dispelled by a returning sense of patriotism and justice, will pour down upon the country such a deluging rain of fanaticism and wrong as will wash away all those bonds of common union, invented, as they believe, as the best means of advancing the common welfare, by the great and good men who framed the existing Constitution.

In the North the only party which has, through all changes and vicissitudes, stood firmly and manfully by the Constitution and the South, has been prostrated by a combination, into the new creed of know-nothingism, of all the elements hostile to the old Democratic party. The honest and brave hearts there who have so manfully and unweariedly fought our fight against fanaticism and sectional ambition, are now suffering not only the humiliation of a defeat in a cherished cause, by their immediate foes; but as they turn their eyes, swollen and red with excitement, from a scene of fierce contest, they behold, far away at the South, a division of opinion as to their own rights and dignity among the very people in whose behalf alone they have been struggling so hard and so long.

During the past week the city of New York was the scene of an assemblage whose proceedings may well give cause for serious apprehension to even the boldest. It was what is termed Anniversary Week, and among other bodies which met, was the American anti-Slavery Society. The vast edifice known as the Metropolitan Theatre was crowded to excess by all that political or religious bigotry and intolerance could bring together. Casting aside the rather threadbare oratory of Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the leaders on this occasion brought forward as their spokesmen, Henry Wilson, the Know-Nothing Senator from Massachusetts, and his Higher Law Abolition colleague, Chas. Sumner; while the stand of the officers was graced by ex-Senator Chase of Ohio, one of the most rabid Free-soilers, and many other celebrities in that and the Abolition cause.

Mr. Wilson made a long, and what some of the New York papers style, a great speech. It was from the beginning to the end a bitter attack upon the Constitution and Slavery, and was interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause. The speaker advanced and maintained with all his ability these propositions:

1st. To repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

2d. To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

3d. To organize the North against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State.

4th. To carry this issue into the approaching Presidential election.

5th To repeal the act of 1807, under which the slave trade between the States is carried on.

6th. To abolish all laws making any distinction among individuals on account of color.

Such are the evidences of "nationality" which Mr. Wilson and his branch of the Northern Know-Nothings put forth as their programme of action in future; and such, it would be vain to deny, will be the course demanded by the overwhelming mass of the Know-Nothings throughout the North on this vital subject. Its only and inevitable result must be the dissolution of the Union. The Exponent, which a few weeks since rather tauntingly cited to us what it termed a States' rights letter from the same Mr. Wilson will now, we think, be able to judge as to what kind of States' rights Mr. Wilson and its other Northern Know-Nothing allies profess and wish to put in practice.

Mr. Sumner, on the evening succeeding that on which Mr. Wilson delivered his treasonable though much applauded harangue, also addressed another immense crowd at the same place. The burthen of his speech being the wrongs of the slave and the iniquity of the white man, and indicating to his excited hearers a course of action as much at war with the people and institutions of the South, as his predecessor had uttered.

Is there *no hope* for the South and its people in the impending struggle? Or are we to wait in crouching dread the day in which it may please these Northern despots to place their heels on the necks of a race whose fathers at least knew their rights, and had stout hearts and willing arms to defend them?

There is, we think, yet a little hope for the South, but if it is to be availed of, we must cast away every one at all infected with the leprosy of New England politics, and fall back upon our own native sons for leaders, or if we have others we should take them only from amongst those whose past life is a guarantee of their loyalty and devotion to our glorious land. We, the people of the South, must in turn become sectional, and what is more, we must push our sectionalism, at least for the present, to extremes. We must eradicate from among us Northern ideas and politics, and adopt and steadily pursue Southern ideas and a Southern system. By doing so, we may yet be able to fight our foes on something like equal terms, or if, as we consider, an early dissolution of the Union is impending, we will be the better prepared for the new position into which we shall be thrown.—*Louisiana Courier.*

Departure of the Kane Expedition.

We have already briefly announced the departure from New York of the propeller Artic and the barque Release, forming the expedition who go in search of Dr. Kane and his companions. The Courier and Enquirer, of last Friday's issue, thus notices the departure of the expedition:

"As the hour of sailing arrived the navy-yard wharves were lined with spectators, and among them many ladies who had come to bid farewell to gallant spirits, who perhaps may never again be greeted by their smiles.

"Everything being in readiness, the Arctic, having steam up, hoisted her anchor and moved forward of the Release, to which a hawser was extended, that she might be towed down the bay. The Release then hoisted her anchor and cast off the line by which her stern was moored to the cob-work near by, and the gallant vessels and their noble crews were under way! As they moved swiftly down, propelled by steam and tide, the sailors on board the North Carolina manned the yards and sent up cheer after cheer, in which those on the wharves fervently joined. The crews of the departing vessels replied with cheer upon cheer till their voices were lost in the distance. As they passed down the bay they attracted great attention, and the heartiest wishes for success in the noble undertaking, and a safe and speedy return to all, were expressed on every side.

"These vessels have been fitted out with all the care and skill that experience and science could command. Their strength has been largely increased, and every arrangement has been made to secure the comfort of those on board during a long and intensely cold winter within the Arctic circle."

The Courier adds:

"At the request of Lady Franklin, who was unable to have a suitable tablet prepared in England to send out by this expedition, Mr. Grinnell has caused the following inscription to be engraved on a handsome tablet of white marble, 2 feet 3 inches by 5 feet, which will be erected on Beechy island:

TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANKLIN, CROZIER, FITZJAMES,
And all their gallant brother officers and faithful companions, who have suffered and perished in the cause of Science and the service of their country,
THIS TABLET
Is erected near the spot where they passed their first arctic winter, and whence they issued forth to conquer difficulties or to die. It commemorates the grief of their admiring countrymen and friends, and the anguish, subdued by faith, of her who has lost in the heroic leader of the expedition the most devoted and affectionate of husbands.

And so He bringeth them into the haven where they would be. 1855.

This stone has been intrusted to be affixed in its place by the officers and crew of the American Expedition, commanded by Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, in search of Dr. Kane and his companions."

About a year ago a man named Cousin fell down on the track of the Great Western railway, in England, while in a state of intoxication, and was killed. The tavern keeper from whom he had received his last glass was lately indicted and found guilty. The fine in such a case is £25.

Souls, Not Stations.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar,
Ever swelling out of stone;
There are purple beds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords—remember
That your meanest kinds are men!
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little wood-clad rills,
There are little inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
But God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifteth up his voice.

But truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
And sunset's wrongs shall never prosper
Where there is a sunny right;
And God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Will sink oppression with its titles
As the pebbles of the sea.

Gen. Pellissier, the new Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.

General Pellissier, it will be recollected by most of our readers, acquired an infamous celebrity by the cruel exploit which he performed in the Dahr, in 1845, in suffocating 300 men, women, and children of one or the Arab tribes in a cave. We copy from the *Pantheon Populaire* of Paris, the following rather apologetic account of this affair:

"The cave had only two entrances, one above the other, to which an enclosed foot-path led. A company of grenadiers received orders to follow this difficult route, and to arrive as soon as possible at the retreat of the Kabyles; but the latter had the advantage of firing with a certainty of killing the men engaged in this species of ravine. It was found necessary to abandon the attack in front.

"An investment of the place was then thought of. Famine would probably have compelled the Ouled Rhias to submit, but Colonel Pelissier was in a hurry to join his colleague. On the other hand, there were not troops sufficient to take up a permanent encampment on these mountains, where an insurrection might annihilate the column; in short a siege was not in conformity with the Colonel's instructions.—He had directions, at any price, to destroy the *prestige* attached to the retreats of the Kantara.

"An infernal idea, borrowed, unfortunately, either from our civil wars, or from the wars of the Spaniards in America, had been indicated as an extreme measure by the governor general. It was to terrify the Kabyles by threatening to suffocate them in their caves by fire. It was thought that in presence of such a menace all resistance would cease. After succeeding, though not without a good deal of difficulty, in placing himself in communication with the defenders of the cavern, Colonel Pelissier threw out the threat suggested by Marshal Bugeaud. The Arabs laughed at it, and one of the French flags of truce was even killed by them.

"A commencement of the project was made, in the idea that their indifference only arose from the certainty which they entertained that the threat would not be put in execution. Heaps of dry wood and straw were thrown from the tops of the Kantara in front of the caves. The Kabyles removed them, according as they were flung down, but the fire of the French having driven them back into the caves, these combustibles after a while made a vast heap, to which it now only remained to apply the fire. No signs of surrender on the part of the Arabs having been made, fire was at length thrown on the pile. As if it did not wish to associate itself with the horrors of this human butchery, it long refused to communicate itself with the horrors of this human butchery, it long refused to communicate itself to the combustible masses piled by the French at the entrance of the caverns. A few Arabs escaped, and went to a short distance to obtain water. It was expected that others would follow them, and that the whole body would then submit. This was a vain hope. Just as the sun began to quit its zenith a breeze arose, which blew directly in the direction of the entrance of the Dhar. The smoke began to whirl and curl in the air, the flames burst forth, and were drawn by the current into the caverns. Many thought that the Arabs had fled by some secret issue, or at least, that they had found a retreat where the fire